The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3316. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Flight of the Rebels Across the Chickahominy.

BRISK SKIRMISHING IN THEIR REAR.

A Large Body of National Troops Landed at West Point.

Passage of the Iron-Clad Ship Galena and Two Gunboats up the James River.

Possible Capture of the Whole Rebel Army.

EVACUATION OF SEWELL'S POINT.

The Monitor, the Naugatuck, and a Number of Gunboats Gone in that Direction.

Additional Particulars of the Battle at Williamsburgh.

Our Loss 300 Killed and 700 Wounded—700 Rebel Dead Left on the Field.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 7.
Via BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 8.

The boat from Yorktown to-day brings reports from the army to 12 o'clock M. The enemy was still in full retreat, and followed closely by our cavalry.

Constant skirmishing between our advance and their rear guard was kept up.

The enemy seems disposed to contest every inch of the way—at least to make a safe retreat.

The rebels burnt their gunboats in York River yesterday morning.

We have taken many prisoners in small companies, but I cannot learn of any large body having been captured. Two companies of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry are reported captured by the enemy.

The enemy was driven out of Williamsburgh early on Monday morning. Our troops rushed over their works and drove them from their trenches by a desperate bayonet charge.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was struck by a piece of shell but was not injured.

The opinion prevails here that if FRANKLIN'S Division receive reinforcements in time a great part of the rebel army will be captured.

The roads are in a very bad condition, by which our advance is greatly impeded.

The Excelsior Brigade (SICKLES') lost about 240 men in killed and wounded. I can get at but few names of those lost, as the confusion is so great that details are hard to be obtained. The following are the names of some of the killed in SICKLES' Brigade:

Capt. BARRETT.
Capt. WILLARD.
Lieut. BAILEY.

WOUNDED.

Capt. GREENLEAF, severely.
Lieut. HARDEN, seriously.
Lieut. MARCUS, seriously.
Sergeant-Major CLARKE, seriously.
Sergeant PACKARD, seriously.
Capt. JOHNSON, seriously.
Capt. WATERMAN, seriously.
Assistant Adjt.-Gen. HART was struck by four balls.
Col. DWIGHT, wounded and taken prisoner.
Maj. HOLT, seriously, while leading on his men.

The body of Capt. WILLARD was rifled of his watch and money by the enemy, as were many of our dead. His remains was brought here to-day, *en route* for New-York.

LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The Galena, Accompanied by Two Gunboats, Gone up the James River—The Monitor and Naugatuck, with a Number of Gunboats, Gone to Sewall's Point.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 8—A. M.

The iron-clad ship-of-war Galena, and the gunboats Aroostook and Port Royal, started up James River at 6 o'clock this morning. They have passed Day's Point battery, and heavy firing has been heard up the river since their departure. They will cut off the river communication with the rebel army south of the Chickahominy.

Instantly after the gunboats started, the rebel tugboat *J. B. White came out in front of Newport's* News, having left Norfolk this morning with a crew and two citizens on board, on a mission to Tannery Point. By previous consent, they ran over to Newport's News and surrendered to Gen. MANSFIELD.

This is the third time they have attempted to escape, and they are now most happy individuals.

Sewall's Point is being evacuated.

The Monitor, Naugatuck, and several gunboats, have just left for Sewall's Point.

THE MOVEMENT BY WAY OF WEST POINT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8.

The *Star* says: The Secretary of War has the following, taken from the special correspondence of the Baltimore *American*:

The Divisions of Gen. Franklin and Sedgwick, numbering about 20,000 men, have been landed at West Point, 30 miles above Williamsburgh, at the head of York River, and *the Division of Gen. Porter is now embarking on steamers for the same destination, together with the Rhode Island and other batteries*, and the river from Yorktown up is lined with steamers and transports. No doubt is entertained but that they will intercept and cut off the fleeing rebels, unless they escape across the James River.

ACCOUNT OF THE WILLIAMSBURGH FIGHT.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 8.

The following is from the *American's* account of the battle at Williamsburgh:

The battle before Williamsburgh on Monday was a most warmly-contested engagement. Owing to the roughness of the country and bad condition of the roads but a small portion of our troops could be brought into action.

Gen. SICKLES' Excelsior Brigade and Gen. HOOKER'S Division bore the great brunt of the battle and fought most valiantly throughout, though greatly overpowered by numbers and the superior position and earthworks of the enemy. The approaches to their works were a series of ravines and swamps, whilst rain fell in torrents throughout the day. The men had also been lying on their arms all the previous night in a wood, and were soaked with the rain and chilled with cold. The battle raged from early in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when Gen. MCCLELLAN arrived with fresh troops, and relieved the division of Gen. HOOKER, who were nearly prostrate with fatigue and exposure, whilst the Third Excelsior Regiment of SICKLES' Brigade had its ranks terribly thinned by the balls of the enemy. They are represented as having fought with such imprudent bravery that not less than two hundred of them were killed and wounded.

After the arrival of Gen. MCCLELLAN, the enemy *were fiercely charged by HANCOCK'S Brigade, and* were driven within their works before nightfall, with heavy loss.

Nearly 700 of their dead were left on the field, with many wounded, though most of the latter were carried into Williamsburgh.

Our loss was less than 300 killed and about 700 wounded.

Night having come on we occupied the battle-field, the enemy having been driven within his works, and our forces laid on their arms, prepared to storm the works in the morning.

At daylight on Tuesday morning Gen. MCCLELLAN sent out scouts, whilst preparing to move on the enemy's works, who soon reported that he had again taken his flight during the night.

The works of the enemy and the city of Williamsburgh were then taken.

Fort Magruder was a most extensive work, capable of prolonged defence, but the enemy had abandoned it early in the night, retreating in the greatest alarm and confusion, as described by a few negro women who were found in the town.

A large number of wagons, munitions, and considerable store provisions, were found in the town, while the road was strewn for many miles with arms and accoutrements.

A number of deserters also made their escape, and came within our lines, who stated that they had received intelligence that large numbers of Federal troops were landing on York River, above Williamsburgh, to flank them.

YORKTOWN, Wednesday, May 7—12 M.

As I close my letter the latest intelligence received from the field of battle is, that Gen. MCCLELLAN has come up with the enemy about eight miles beyond Williamsburgh, and after a pretty severe skirmish with his rear has again put him to flight across the Chickahominy. A large additional number of prisoners have been taken, including many deserters, who report that they have had nothing to eat but a few hard biscuits for 48 hours, and when brought in fell down in a state of exhaustion. Heavy cannonading could be heard by the boats coming down the river at an early hour this morning. Nothing as to results is yet ascertained. There is no doubt but that the whole army of LEE, JOHNSTON and MAGRUDER are in a state of utter disorganization, and under the rapid pursuit of Gen. MCCLELLAN and fleeing with great precipitation without the intention of making a stand anywhere, and unless they reach Richmond in boats by way of James River, they will certainly be intercepted and captured by the forces landing and landed at West Point. Not less than fifty steamers are engaged in transporting the balance of the army to West Point. A large number of prisoners are arriving at West Point and others are being constantly brought in. On Monday, the enemy took about eighty of our men prisoners and captured one of the Pennsylvania batteries, having first killed all the horses. They having but a small support of infantry were overwhelmed by a superior force and were compelled to abandon their guns, but before the close of the day this battery with one of the enemy's was recaptured by Gen. MCCLELLAN, and the prisoners they had taken were found in Williamsburgh next day engaged in attending on the wounded of the enemy they had left behind. The retreat of the enemy was accompanied by too much confusion and haste to be troubled with the prisoners.

LATER.—I have just learned that the enemy have destroyed all the bridges across the Chickahominy and that Gen. MCCLELLAN is resting his army on this side. It will be remembered that the Chickahominy runs parallel with the James River, into which it enters. It is the general impression that Gen. MCCLELLAN has now got the enemy just where he wants them."

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE FIGHT.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Wednesday, May 7,
Via WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded, so far as they relate to the regiments named:

THIRTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

Killed.

First-Lieut. Patrick H. Hayes.
First-Lieut. J. O'Reilly.
Company B—Patrick Mangam, Barnard Egan.
Company E—W. Stevenson, W. Ryan.
Company F—Sergeant John Gallagher, Corporal McDevitt, Thomas Burke, W. Russell.
Company G—John Hickey, Thomas Martin, John Gaffey, Patrick McArdle, John Green.
Company I—W. Martindale, Philo Turner, George P. Rick, Byron A. Ford, Lafayette Morrow.
Company K—John O'Neill, Jas. McGuire.

Wounded.

Capt. James F. M'Guire.
Capt. Wm. de Lacey.
Second Lieut. John Massey.
Second Lieut. Ed. W. Brown.
Second Lieut. James Smith.
Company A—Corp. Hugh White, Michael Jennings, Thos. Gunning.
Company B—Corp. James A. Drew, John Rogers, W. Lewis, Chas. Dalton.
Company C—Sergt. Fergus Greeley, Corp. John Collins, Corp. Pat. Kiggin, Corp. Jas. Boyle, Ed. Breck, John Collins, David Grammin, Martin Grayan, Richard Holmes, Chas. O'Brien, W. Stuart, Jacob Leurigar, Pat. Mantan.
Company D—Michael Leonard, Michael Grady.
Company E—Pat. Coffee, John Grattan.
Company F—Corp. Jas. McGary, Timothy Casey, Bernard Cannon, Henry Krady, Thos. Aldworth, Lawrence McDermott, Thos. Hart, Michael Lutton, Bernard White, Pat. Kearne, Hugh Small.
Company G—Corp. Michael Kelly, Corp. Dermott Courey, Corp. Thos. Campbell, John Wall, Martin Flynn, Pat. Ffarrell, Lieut. Flannet, John McManus, Cornelius Ressen, Philip Pfinch, Lawrence Curtis, Jas. Connelly.
Company H—Corp. F. G. Waters, David Lang.
Company I—Corp. H. T. Bryant, H. S. Huntley, B. H. Conklin, A. Durfee, Jas. Morris, E. P. Bryant, Geo. Hurlburt, Wm. Evatt.
Company K—Sergt. Owen Hamburg, Corp. John Sweeney, Jeremiah Souther, Robt. McGinnes, Pat. Fitzgerald, J. C. Cumming, O. F. Finnegan, Alfred Preston.

SECOND NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT, COL. MARSTON COMMANDING.

Company A—A. W. F. Lane, killed; E. W. Taft, killed; Corporal T. W. Weatherley, John G. Henning, G. C. Davis, A. W. Heaton, Davis Miles, Levi Pollard, John S. Werner, all wounded severely; Daniel Burbank, missing.

Company B—Geo. E. Emerson, killed; Corporal E. G. Tuttle, Corporal George W. Elmer, J. F. S. Brown, Chas. H. Howard, H. P. Putnell, M. D. Wallace, all wounded severely; J. W. Rodgers, John W. G. Danforth, wounded slightly.

Company C—James M. Buck, killed; Lieut. S. O. Burnham, Lewis G. Angus, W. S. Call, Geo. F. Perry, all severely wounded; Henry Hill, Asa M. White, Ed. Plumber, slightly wounded; S. F. Allen, Thomas Littlefield, missing.

Company D—John D. Pendegast, killed; Wilson Grey, slightly wounded; A. M. Cory, severely wounded; W. Garland, severely wounded; R. Walsh, David Sager, H. O. Tennis, Chas. P. Roberts, Jas. Roberts, Chas. Grover, James Stock, slightly wounded; Geo. H. Stevens, A. S. Powers, Moses Chadman, Chas. E. Watson, slightly wounded; Warren Oren and three others, missing.

Company E—Capt. L. Drover, M. Morrell, killed; A. M. Perkins, severely wounded; Sergeant J. N. Veser, slightly; J. C. Walcott, F. Chamberlain, severely; M. H. Ross, H. O. Smith, B. T. Ishen, Thos. C. Muce, Chas. W. Donus, killed; Sergeant James Richie, Corporal, H. M. Smith, Chas. Warren, severely wounded; W. H. Mix, slightly; H. M. Gibson, John Bell, missing; John Emerhan, J. E. Gordon, R. G. Lake, Robt. S. Lines, Wm. F. McGraw, F. E. Teave.

Total—killed, 16; wounded, 66; 2 mortally, missing, 22.

SECOND MICHIGAN REGIMENT, COL. POE, COMMANDING.

Killed in Company B—Corporal Orien Nyckley; wounded—James Aken, Chas. Bonham, Chas. Frazer, Sergeant John Shanahan.

Company F—F. H. Gallup, J. W. Keown, George Cannon.

Company H—Corporal Willard Eddy.

Company I—Jas. Dizelia, Henry Hearluk, Hugh Mills, Corporal W. A. Wallace.

Company K—Thomas Lemon—total, 14 wounded.

Second Lieut. R. D. Johnson, Company A, slightly wounded.
Corporal W. Kearle, slightly.
Private John Rasch, Company A, severely.
Sergeant G. H. Evans, Company B, severely.
First Sergeant Benj. F. Lee, mortally.
Capt. Wm. R. Morse, Company F, severely.
Sergeant D. Stewart, slightly.
Sergeant J. Dobson, Company H, severely.
Corporal Wm. K. Loomis, severely.

First Serg't H. H. Daniels.	Francis Haven, slightly.
Wm. L. Mather, severely.	W. B. McCready, sevely.
Lyman Heath, slightly.	Wm. Knight.
Theo. Oakley, slightly.	J. Eckliff.
James Darmon, slightly.	W. G. Fox.
Joel Cowen, severely.	George Kalber.
L. J. Glidden, slightly.	D. Hill, mortally.
H. Covert, slightly.	Henry Hone, slightly.
Wm. H. Custo, slightly.	Frank Moore.
J. B. Farnham, slightly.	John Opda.
Wm. Jay, severely.	C. A. Wilson.
J. K. P. McClery, slightly.	George C. Chaplin.
Chas. Richardson, slightly.	Wm. Stewart.
Wm. Jackson.	M. G. Walker.
Theo. Stevenson.	J. R. Young.—Total 48.

CAPT. MOSERS' COMPANY OF FIRST ARTILLERY—BATTERY H.

Lieut. Chand. Elkin, wounded severely; Lieut Pike lost left leg; W. H. Bates, mortally wounded; Chas. Moore, severely; Jacob Long, severely; George K. Bradshaw, severely; E. Richter, slightly; Thomas Moore, slightly; John Denham, killed; Philip McGaffey, killed.

CAPT. OSBORNE'S FIRST ARTILLERY BATTERY.

D. E. Gorrison, killed.

E. Kelsey, severely wounded; A. W. Dennis, do.; Corporal E. D. Kitts, lost arm; F. W. Conant, slightly wounded; Andrew Fost, do.; Chas. L. Cleveland, do.; Andrew Long, do.

CAPT. SMITH'S FOURTH NEW-YORK BATTERY.

R. C. Lourey, killed.

Corporal W. H. Pike, severely wounded; Robert Eban, do.; George Ciples, do.; John Johnson, slight; E. G. Yallow, do.

TWENTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT, COL. SMALL, COMMANDING.

Killed—Albert Everman, Co. D; Sergt. Dickson, Co. D; Wm. Smith, Co. D.

Badly Wounded—Patrick Filligan, Co. I; Peter Deibler, Co. G; Jas. McCarty, Co. I; Jas. Booke, Co. I.

Not Dangerously Wounded—Thos. Kenderdim, Co. I; Sam Lynch, Co. D; Jno. Gray, Co. E; Jno. Barger, Co. D; Jno. Lamb, Co. G; Wm. Lamb, Co. I; Ed. Abern, Co. I.

Slightly Wounded—W. H. Dresser, Co. I; J. P. Richard, Co. E; Dan'l. Gilbert, Co. I; H. Mittle, Co. E; Jno. Barrin, Co. C; Geo. Houghton, Co. C; Sam Allen, Co. A; Benj. T. Thomas, Co. F; Jno. R. Thompson, Co. D; George Chatham, Co. C.

The regiment went into the field under command of Col. SMALL, who proved himself every inch a soldier.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

A Cavalry Reconnoissance to Culpepper Court-House.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8.

Information has been received here that a cavalry reconnoissance was recently made to Culpepper Court-House. Seven prisoners on horseback were captured as they were endeavoring to escape. They have been sent to Washington. Our troops were favorably received by the people, but only temporarily occupied the town.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Rejoicing in Gen. Bank's Army Over the Yorktown News—The Late Rout of Ashby's Cavalry, &c.

NEW-MARKET, Va., Wednesday, May 7.

There is a great jubilee in the army to-day. At *noon to-day 100 guns were fired in honor of the Yorktown victory.* Consolidated bands visited Gens. BANKS, WILLIAMS and HATCH, and played patriotic airs through the streets. They also visited the camp of the Ira Harris Cavalry as a mark of honor to their gallant charge yesterday. The details of that affair show that the rebel cavalry had a battery which they opened on our men. The latter deployed, and waited till two of our guns were placed in position, when the enemy's battery was soon driven back and the Ira Harris Cavalry dashed on to the rebels with yells and sabres, driving them back to the suburbs of the town. Our cavalry were commanded by Major VOUGHT, of the Third Battalion. Adjt. HASBROUCK, of the Harris Cavalry, was taken prisoner by the enemy. The enemy's force was four hundred; ours less.

NEW-MARKET, Va., Thursday, May 8.

Yesterday afternoon the rebel pickets above Columbiana Bridge, on the east side of the Shenandoah were driven back by detachments under Col. FOSTER, who was subsequently ambuscaded by two rebel regiments. The action lasted an hour, when FOSTER withdrew in good order. The enemy did not pursue. A company of Vermont Cavalry was cut off and surrounded, but escaped by swimming the river. The enemy's loss is not stated, except seven prisoners belonging to the Sixth Virginia and Seventh Louisiana, which indicates that the enemy's force was one of EWELL'S brigades. This morning 12 of our men were reported missing.

It is reported here that a skirmish occurred yesterday, near Staunton, between MILROY'S advance and EDWARD JOHNSON'S command. The latter was repulsed and retreated.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS

Arrival of a Bearer of Dispatches at Fortress Monroe.

Forts Jackson, St. Philip, Livingston, and Pike in Our Possession.

The Mississippi Open from the Gulf to Baton Rouge, and Probably to Memphis.

From Eight to Ten Millions Worth of Cotton and Shipping Destroyed by the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 8.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have the honor to announce that in the providence of God, which smiles upon a *just* cause, the squadron under Flagofficer FARRAGUT has been vouchsafed a glorious victory and triumph in *the capture of the city of New-Orleans, Forts Jackson, St. Philip, Livingston and Pike, the batteries below and above New-Orleans as well as the total destruction of the enemy's gunboats, steam-rams, floating batteries, (iron-clad,) fire-rafts, and obstructions, booms and chains.*

The enemy, with their own hands, destroyed from eight to ten millions of cotton and shipping.

Our loss is 30 killed and 125 wounded. The enemy lost from 1,000 to 1,500, besides several hundred prisoners.

The way is clear, and the rebel defences destroyed from the Gulf to Baton Rouge, and probably to Memphis. Our flag waves triumphantly over them all. I am bearer of dispatches.

THEODORUS BAILEY,
Captain, and second in command of the attacking force of gunboat *Cayuga*.

The Fleet Two Hundred and Fifty Miles Above New-Orleans.

THE REBELS FORTIFYING.

Under date of Cairo, Sunday, May 4, the correspondent of the Chicago *Times* telegraphs:

A refugee from Vicksburgh, Miss., passed through here to-day, *en route* for St. Louis. He brings news of importance, having left Memphis on Sunday last. Memphis papers of that morning published a dispatch announcing the occupation of Baton Rouge by Federal forces, and the passage up the river of Federal gunboats. The largest vessels of the fleet were left behind at New-Orleans, which city was nearly deserted. BUTLER'S army had landed, and were occupying the city. An immense amount of cotton in warehouses was discovered and seized. The Union citizens had held a public rejoicing, at which hundreds crowded together, and indulged in the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy. In the passage of gunboats up the river but little resistance was made to them, there being no rebel troops to contest the way, until the fleet arrived at Baton Rouge. Here, as my informant says, were stationed a few rebel troops, most of whom were lately enrolled, according to the provisions of the conscription act. These, however, fled before the fleet made its appearance. The United States Arsenal and Barracks at this point were recovered, and the old flag waves once more over the Government property in Louisiana.

The Southern papers are very meagre of news respecting the passage of the gunboat fleet up the river, most of their articles being made up of verbose exhortations addressed to the people to defend the Mississippi Valley from the enemy.

Citizens of Vicksburgh, Natchez and other places along the river, were flying in great numbers to Memphis, which was in a fever of excitement.

A citizen of Natchez told my informant that a strong force of Mississippi troops was garrisoning Fort Davis, which is located on Ellis Cliffs, nearly twenty-five miles below Natchez. These cliffs form a high ridge on the east bank of the Mississippi, commencing twenty miles below Natchez, and extending for several miles along the river. It was thought in Memphis that the fortifications on this ridge would offer a serious impediment to the passage of the Yankee fleet.

Great alarm, however, was felt, and many were leaving for the interior.

With regard to the progress already made by the Federal fleet, the publication of such news had been forbidden, but it was reported by persons arriving from below that the gunboats of the enemy had arrived at Fort Adams, which they had passed without resistance, and were near Fort Dana.

At Vicksburgh, a fortification which has been in progress of construction for the last two weeks was nearly completed. Guns of heavy calibre had been sent from Memphis and mounted in the fort.

The rebel fleet from New-Orleans had arrived at Memphis, and was dispatched to the immediate relief of the fleet off Fort Pillow.

A large number of rebel steamers had taken refuge up White River. The rolling stock of railroads had been concentrated at Memphis, in readiness to take away the citizens in case the Federal fleets shall make their appearance.

The cities and towns in the Mississippi Valley are plunged into the greatest terror by the unexpected capture of New-Orleans. Great indignation is felt toward Gen. LOVELL, whom they accuse of cowardice and imbecility.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from the Mississippi Flotilla, says:

"Commodore FOOTE has received a dispatch which states that our Atlantic gunboats were at Baton Rouge, taking in more ammunition from the Arsenal at that place, preparatory to ascending still higher. This being so, they are likely to see Memphis before Commodore FOOTE'S fleet does. What the gunboats lie here for, like a lot of floating laundries, is more than I can see."

[Fort Adams, which our fleet is reported to have passed, is an old Government work near the mouth of the Homichitto River. It is 228 miles above New-Orleans, and but 54 miles below Natchez, Miss.—EDITOR NEW-YORK TIMES.]

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Great Destruction of Property Along the River by the Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, May 8.

Two thoroughly "reliable gentlemen," Kentuckians, who have just arrived from New-Orleans, report that all along the Mississippi, from Memphis to New-Orleans, there is one general bonfire of property, particularly of cotton, of which 11,700 bales were burned at New-Orleans.

At Memphis, the sugar and molasses, in large quantities, is on the bluff, ready to be rolled into the river, and all the stock of cotton is ready to be fired, on the approach of the Federal fleet.

The people of the river towns are retreating inward, and destroying property, along all the Southern tributaries of the Mississippi, the planters in many cases applying the torch to their own cotton. The rebel Government has also boats running up the river, destroying cotton. Among the great numbers, only one planter was found who objected to the burning of his cotton.

OPERATIONS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

Work of the Mortar Fleet During the Bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip.

The following documents give a complete idea of the operations of the mortar fleet. They are furnished by our Special Correspondent, whose letters we published yesterday morning:

REPORT FROM THE FLAGSHIP OF THE SECOND DIVISION.

FORT JACKSON, April 19, 1862.

Commenced firing at 6:25 A. M., and made signal to the other vessels of the Division (Third) to do the same.

6:32.—The enemy has made no reply.

6:38.—Second shell was fired from one of the vessels of the First or Second Division, on this side of the river. Clear and pleasant, with very light wind from the east.

6:44.—Firing becoming brisk. No reply from the fort as yet.

7 A. M.—Mortars are now firing slow, and seem to be trying to get a sure range. At the first fire this morning the enemy hoisted his flag.

7:11.—Sea Foam fired her first shell.

7:21.—First shot was fired by the enemy, striking in the river ahead of the mortar schooner.

7:32.—Enemy firing from the fort and from either Fort St. Philip or else from the guns supposed to be mounted on the old hulks sustaining the chain across the river below the forts. Mortars keeping up a steady fire, though so far it has not been as fast as at most times during yesterday.

7:50.—Shot and shell from the enemy falling fast in the woods on our port bow and all around us. None of the gunboats have moved up the river as yet; and there has been no firing on our side except from the mortars.

8.—Firing at the rate of one shell to from five to seven minutes.

8:25.—Shot from a battery, which seems to be up the river on the other side, are falling fast all around us; just received word from Capt. PORTER to fire every 10 minutes.

8:30.—Gunboat No. 6 is steaming up the river; has just called to quarters; mortar vessels are firing better.

8:40.—No. 6 fired her first shot. Owasco and other gunboats are going up and firing.

8:57.—Mortars, assisted by four gunboats, are firing well and steady; gunboats, I think, are endeavoring to silence the batteries on the other side of the river. No shots from the enemy have been seen to fall down this way for some minutes.

This morning, on board the *Sarah Bruin*, (Third Division,) something was seen to strike and enter the foremast, on the afterside; on examination it was found to be a piece of the enemy's shell, which, it is supposed, struck the mortar and then fell inside—when the mortar was fired the piece of shell was thrown out and entered the foremast.

9:20.—Mortars still keeping up a steady fire. Shot from the enemy falling around us fast. This vessel has not been struck as yet.

9:40.—The *Oneida* went up. Four gunboats are up there now, and seem to be doing well. At 9:36 we made a splendid shot; it could be seen to go right in the fort, and we suppose did considerable damage. Shot falling all around us. We have just heard that No. 12, one of the vessels of the Second Division, has received a shot through her, and is sinking. Two of the wounded from a mortar vessel have just passed down the river in a boat.

11:30.—Mortars are firing beautifully, at the rate of one to six minutes. No. 12 is fast sinking, but she seems to be drawn upon the bank, and boats are removing different articles from her. We are now throwing shell right in the fort, but the smoke is so dense that we cannot see what damage we are doing. Enemy's shot and shell are falling fast around the *Oneida* and the other gunboats up there. The *Sarah Bruen* (Third Division) is said to be firing well, and with good effect. Commodore FARRAGUT just passed by and complimented her.

10:50.—Have not heard any shot from the enemy for ten minutes. Mortars firing fast and sure; gunboats, especially the *Oneida* and *Owasco*, are well employed. The *Maria J. Carlton*, (No. 12, Second Division,) lying about four lengths above this vessel, received a shot which entered her cabin, passed through the magazine, and came out below the water line. One man only was wounded, and the vessel sank half an hour after. Capt. PORTER was near at the time, and attended to her. The mortar will either be put on another vessel or else rolled into the river. Pieces of the enemy's shell have been picked up on this and other vessels of our division. A shot, probably from Fort St. Philip, just passed us, and fell a few yards astern. One just before that passed over us, and fell some distance astern.

No fire-rafts have been sent down to-day by the enemy, so far. Three came came down yesterday, and one the night before, but did no damage, as they were towed by boats clear of all the vessels, and then made fast to the bank.

11:30.—Mortars keeping up a good fire.

11:45.—The *Oneida* is floating down with the current, making some splendid shots at the enemy. Their fire is very heavy at her; two gunboats are assisting her. Mortars firing slow, but sure, making, we think, some splendid shots. Shot and shell from Fort St. Philip are falling just above here at a dreadful rate. The *Oneida* just passed down, receiving three cheers from the "bummers" as she went by.

12 M.—Still firing, we think, with good effect. Up to this time we have thrown thirty-seven shell.

12:18.—*Racer* (Third Division) made a splendid shot. Charge, sixteen pounds.

1 P. M.—Bombardment still going on. Though the mortars do not fire so fast as they did yesterday, we think they are doing more damage to the enemy. Several gunboats are now up the river, taking a shot at the enemy whenever an opportunity offers. We have heard of no accidents on board any of the vessels of this division as yet. They all seem to fire well.

1:10—The *Oneida* is again going up, and the enemy's fire is directed toward her.

1:44.—*Oneida* came down, having received a shot in the port side, at the after gun. She is making signal for surgeons. Mortars firing fast and well. We hear that a great number of shell are being put into the fort. The *Carlton* (No. 12) cannot be of any more service—her guns have been taken to the *Horace Beals*, flagship of the Third Division.

2:45.—Capt. PORTER came alongside, and ordered us to use full-length fuses (nine-inch.)

3:25.—Pieces of the enemy's shell are falling all around us. Mortars firing well, sometimes briskly, and then again slow. It is almost impossible to tell now how our shell are falling.

4 P. M.—Capt. GUEST passed, and brought word from Capt. PORTER that we had a good range and were doing well. "Shelling" still going on with a will—now and then there's a lull; but suddenly we start up, and throw shell in quick succession. At one time four of the Third Division fired their shells in about ten seconds' time. Enemy's shot falling on our starboard side, some distance off.

The men are becoming very tired, and, though we did at *first* have to open our mouths wide and stand on the tips of our toes to break the shock of the firing, now we've become used to it, and men off watch can be seen lying around the deck sleeping soundly, not even the terrible noise made by the explosion of 19 pounds of powder can waken them. The vessel seems to dart down in the water about six inches and rise up quickly, all the chains jump around, dishes rattle and break, planks are loosened, and our dear heads seem to be coming off when this "chowder-pot and skouse kettle," as the sailors call it, is discharged.

4:20.—A piece of the enemy's shell, weighing about quarter of a pound, was found on board, close to the mortar.

4:45.—Capt. BARNES, commanding this division, sent word to us by Capt. SMITH to use three ounces more powder, and that we were firing too far to the right. On board the *Sarah Bruin* the fore-stay was found to to be cut away entirely, the fore springstay and outer jibstay were stranded, and pieces of shell were found all around the deck.

The mortarbed has revolved about one inch to the right in two and a-half hours firing, probably owing to a slight list to starboard; this morning it went an inch to the left.

The enemy has not fired for about half an hour. We have kept up a steady fire all the time, doing, we think, considerable damage to the fort. No gunboats are up the river at present.

5:50.—Third Division still firing.

6:27.—Our division alone is firing, and beautifully; all the shell appear to go right.

7:10—DARK.—Third Division firing still. We got the range before dark, and made lamps fast to the bank to fire by to-night.

At 8 o'clock we ceased firing, our watch being out. First Division to follow us, and fire from 8 P. M. to midnight; Second Division to fire from that time to 4 A. M., when we are to commence again, and keep the ball going until ordered to stop. During the watch have fired 36 shell. A. W. BACON, Clerk.

On board bomb-schooner *John Griffith*, at present Flagship of Third Division, E. R. BARNES, Lieutenant-Commanding.

REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE SCHOONER DAN SMITH.

UNITED STATES SCHOONER DAN SMITH,
MISSISSIPPI RIVER, April 25, 1862.

SIR: Allow me to present the following report of the United States schooner *Dan Smith*, in the late bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip:

At 12½ P. M., on the 18th inst., received orders to take our position; accordingly we weighed anchor and made sail for our position, where we moored and cleared for action. At 2 P. M. we commenced firing, which we continued until 5:40 P. M., when we ceased firing by order of signal from *Harriet Lane*, having thrown 31 shell, many of them taking effect.

19th—Commenced firing at 6:47 A. M., and ceased at 6 P. M., having thrown 92 shell.

20th—Commenced firing at 6 A. M., which we continued till 9:15 A. M., when we ceased, to enable the men to get breakfast, after which we again commenced, keeping it up through the day and night until 4 A. M. of the 21st, throwing 110 shell, a large number of which exploded in and about the fort.

At 12 M. of the 21st commenced again; at 4 P. M. ceased; at 6 P. M. again commenced firing, and kept it up till midnight, throwing 65 shell.

22d—At 6 A. M. commenced firing; at 12 M. ceased; at 6 P. M. again commenced firing, which we continued till 9 P. M., when we ceased, after having thrown 67 shell.

23d—At 4 A. M. commenced firing; at 9 A. M. ceased; at 4 P. M. commenced again, and continued to fire until 6 P. M, when we ceased, after throwing 40 shell.

24th—Commenced firing at 10 P. M. and kept it up till 4¼ A. M., when we ceased as per signal from *Harriet Lane*, and cleared away side guns, shifting the port gun to starboard. At 7½ commenced firing at the floating battery; at 8¼ A. M. ceased firing with mortar, and called guns' crews to quarters; fired one shot at the Ram then floating by us; at 4¼ P. M. commenced firing with the mortar to destroy the floating battery which was laying near the fort; at 5½ P. M. ceased firing, after throwing 66 shell. We then got under way and dropped down the river as per order.

Making a total of 469 shell and 107 barrels of powder. During the action two shots passed between our masts, also one between the main boom topinglift and mast, and another between the jibstay and foremast. Three shell exploded over us, the pieces falling all around us, but none coming on board.

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC COAST.

Destruction of a Two-Gun Battery—Characteristic Bravery of the Rebels—An Ambuscade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER E. B. HALE,
NORTH EDISTO, S. C., Wednesday, April 30, 1862.

Our naval force here, consisting of the *Crusader*, Coast-survey steamer *Bibb*, and the gunboat *Hale*, have had little else to do lately but keep a close watch of the rebels, with a purpose to prevent the erection of batteries on Edisto River. Yesterday, however, the monotony was agreeably broken.

We had received information from the contrabands of the existence of a two-gun battery on the Dawho River, twelve miles in the interior. Early in the morning, Lieut.-Commanding RHIND, of the *Crusader*, boarded us, and announced to Lieut.-Commanding GILLIS, of this vessel, his intention to attack the rebels and compel the evacuation of their battery. To fully understand the risk and danger attending the project, it must be remembered that the rebels were intrenched in a position of their own choice, entirely commanding the approach by water, in a narrow and circuitous channel, while we were penetrating into the very heart of the enemy's country, by a route unknown to us.

At 9 A. M., the battery was in sight. We opened on them with a 20-pounder Parrot rifle, and succeeded in eliciting a quick response. Our broadside guns were immediately brought to bear, Lieut. GILLIS himself superintending their range and elevation. In the meantime we were gradually approaching the battery under a heavy fire. After a sharp action of one hour's duration, their shot falling thick and fast around us, and when we had approached within a half mile of the earthwork, the rebels left. They made splendid time; but a decent regard for truth prevents any commendation of the gracefulness or regularity of their retreat.

Lieut. GILLIS landed, and found that the guns in position were 24-pounders, of an elegant pattern. One was found loaded and primed. The carriages were burned, the guns spiked and thrown in a ditch. Little service will they render the rebels hereafter. All the ammunition was destroyed save that portion available for our own use.

We started on our return at 6½ o'clock, P. M., and when at "Slam's Bluff," received evidence of the peculiar bravery displayed by the chivalry. They were in ambush, anxiously awaiting our approach. When opposite a dense wood in which they were concealed, and not ten rods distant, they opened fire, with a terrific shower of grape and canister, that went hustling over our decks, while the bank of the river was one sheet of flame. Yet our boys stood up bravely to their work, and gave the rebels a return fire, in earnest.

This morning we ascertained the full extent of the damage done. Their grape passed through and through the vessel, the smoke stack and steam pipe suffering somewhat. One solid shot struck the muzzle of one of our broadside guns, chipping out a piece, and producing a flaw that may damage the future usefulness of our "pet." At 10 P. M., we returned to our old anchorage, willing to submit the results for a favorable verdict. Too much credit cannot be accorded to Lieuts. Commanding RHIND and GILLIS. Cool and determined, with a *purpose* in view, and bound to execute it, this action evidences their bravery and skill. We lost not a man—none wounded.

The following are the officers of the *E. B. Hale*:
Lieut.-Commanding, JAMES H. GILLIS.
Paymaster, Asa C. Winter.
Chief Engineer, C. H. Harrington.
Assistant Engineer, D. Hutton.
Mates, Henry Stahl and H. Benney.
Pilot and Executive Officer, Wm. H. Dallis.

Dispatches from Commodore Dupont to the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore DUPONT to-day, dated Port Royal, 3d inst., giving interesting particulars of an expedition on the 29th of April, with the *Hale*, to capture a battery on GRIMBALL'S plantation, near the junction of the Dawho-pow-pow and South Edisto Rivers. It appears the enemy opened on the *Hale* when within eighteen hundred yards, and continued their fire as she wound her way to engage them at close quarters; but when the *Hale* reached the last bend, and was making a straight course for the battery, the rebels fled in haste. Lieut. GILLIS landed with a party of men to destroy it. The work was about three hundred and fifty yards from the river-bank, and mounted two long fine 24-pounders on excellent field-carriages. So rapid was the flight of the rebels that one of the guns was left loaded and primed. The *Hale* returned to her anchorage without having a man injured.

Another report details the proceedings at Bull's Bay. Lieut. NICKELS crossed the bar with the *Onward* on the 7th ult., and anchored within 800 yards of the light-house on Bull's Island, and opened fire on a small work situated about fifty yards to the southward of the light-house. Shortly after he landed in his boats, covered by the guns of the *Onward*, the rebels fired upon the party, but, not awaiting an attack, fled from the Island to the mainland. The *Onward* has now complete command of the channel, so that no vessel can either enter or go out.

On the 3d ult., Lieut.-Commanding NICHOLSON, of the *Isaac Smith*, then stationed at St. Augustine, having heard that a schooner had come in over the Matanzas Bar, some eighteen miles to the southward, dispatched three armed boats, together with a detachment of twenty-five men from Col. BELL'S command, to capture her, which was done, and the schooner brought up to St. Augustine. The vessel was called the *Empire City*. She had a register, and cleared from Nassau, N. P., for St. John, N. B. Her cargo consisted of provisions, dry goods, medicines, &c. In consideration of the fact that the citizens of St. Augustine were without the necessaries of life, and with no means of getting them, Lieut. NICHOLSON sold the cargo, or a portion of it, at auction.

The gunboat *Kittatinny*, on the 21st ult., off Mobile, captured the *R. C. Files*, while attempting to run the blockade. She was loaded with [illegible] and has been sent to Key West.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

The War News in England—Great Review of British Volunteers—Weakness of England—Napoleon—An Escaped Prize at Liverpool—The British in the Rio Grande—The London Times' Correspondent—Speech of Mr. Gladstone—Mexico—American Dramatic Artists in London—The Exhibition.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, April 26, 1862.

London, at the close of its great Easter holiday, was thrown into a fever of excitement by the arrival of a steamer with the most important news which has been received since the great war in America began. The fall of Island No. 10 was expected. With such advantages as the North possesses in numbers, material and a navy, a place attacked on the water is a place taken. We had looked also for a movement of Gen. MCCLELLAN's army toward Richmond, and were prepared for the attack on Yorktown, but we were not prepared to hear of a great battle in Northern Mississippi, with the result of 35,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners—with prisoners on both sides, and both sides claiming the victory! It is presumed, of course, that the losses are greatly exaggerated. The losses reported are incredible, even with the largest numbers who can be supposed to have been engaged. But, whatever the facts, and whatever the result of this battle—whether PRENTISS is a prisoner, or JOHNSTON killed, or BEAUREGARD wounded—it is evident enough that the war approaches its crisis, and we on this side shall wait with bated breath for every new arrival. In sight of the dread drama acting beyond the Atlantic, all European affairs are void of interest.

Easter Monday was celebrated by the British Volunteers in a grand review and sham-fight at Brighton. Lord CLYDE, an aged army officer, took command; the day was a fine one, and there were twenty thousand volunteers, in good condition, assembled on the coast opposite France. The number seems small enough, when compared with the armies of American volunteers in actual service. There is but little inclination to boast of them, and not so much confidence as there was some time ago in the efficiency of such a force. It is a mistake to embody such a force of riflemen. One-half of them should be trained as light artillery. If there is no invasion, they are of no use. If there is an invasion, and the only one possible, it will be with a force of artillery that will scatter these corps of amateur riflemen like chaff before a hurricane. The truth is, every Government liable to have a war, and especially a defensive war, should have an army; and this army, in its reserves, should include the entire effective population. The voluntary system is unreliable. A whole nation should be a garrison, under the command of an efficient leader.

England was never so weak as at this moment. She is conscious of her weakness, too, as she never was before. The patronizing air of the French journals is gall and wormwood. The glory of her wooden walls is departed. Her old stormy navy, that has ruled the waves so long, has faded into a mist. Britannia is like a lobster that has suddenly lost her shell. The British lion, deprived of teeth and claws, crestfallen, and with his tail between his legs, growls over Sir WILLIAM's gun, his only comfort. And a strange comfort it is, since it proves that all iron-clad ships, which have cost such immense sums, are good for nothing. It was the navy of England that matched the armies of France and Russia. Now France has to-day a far more powerful navy than England, with a disparity of forces on land sufficiently obvious.

The Government is at its wits' end. They dare not stop the costly fortifications now building, and are afraid to go on. They are liable to be thrown out of power any day by a constantly increasing conservative party. Holding office by sufferance, they cannot take a step without the consent of the Opposition. PALMERSTON's last act, before the recess, was to make a desperate bid for English popularity by bullying France, in the matter of Italy. It sometimes occurs, also, to those who look coolly over the ground, that there is one portion of the British Empire, with a population of six millions, whom England dares not arm, even to resist invasion, because she fears, and perhaps knows, that, to a large majority, such an invasion would not be an altogether unwelcome event.

LOUIS NAPOLEON is not popular in England. Every man who puts his hand in his pocket to pay his income-tax, curses LOUIS NAPOLEON. He may open the markets of France to British staples and manufactures, he may come over and see the Exhibition, he may join in expeditions to China or Mexico; it matters not. He keeps up the income-tax, and he has humbled England as she has never been humbled, since the loss of her American colonies. But there is no help. French trade has been a great boon to England during the war in America. The cotton famine increases—the distress grows deeper. The only consolation is that, if it can be tided over, if England can get her cotton from India, or the new settlement commencing in North Australia, from Natal, or anywhere, she will be independent of America.

A happy little circumstance has just occurred in the arrival of a British merchant ship at Liverpool, which was taken a prize off Charleston, on suspicion of attempting to run the blockade. The Captain and two men left on board, managed to circumvent the prize crew, under a United States Lieutenant, put them in irons, and with the help of two or three sailors they were able to bribe, brought the ship to Liverpool, where the unlucky prize-officer was set at liberty. If this vessel, by attempting to run the blockade, became a lawful prize, and lost the protection of her own Government, by what process can she regain a claim to such protection? I am not very deeply versed in international law, but it strikes me that the American Minister has a good claim for the restoration of the prize, and damages for false imprisonment. The ship, it is evident, might have been again taken at any time before its arrival at Liverpool. Did the right of property in her, once fully and lawfully established, cease when she came into British waters?

It is not likely that this will lead to war, but there is a little speck that looks more like it down on the Rio Grande. A British war vessel is there with orders not to permit the blockade of that river, and to keep it open at all hazards. As cotton can readily cross the river and go out from Mexican ports, and supplies of all kinds come in by the same channel, it is an awkward leak and difficult to stop.

While we wait with breathless interest for the events which are bringing the war to its crisis and toward its close, and while we wait impatiently for the cotton and the trade that would give bread to so many thousands now on the verge of starvation, while the great question when it will end seems likely soon to be answered, that of how it will end comes up still more for discussion. The English Press, most favorable to the North, favors moderation and compromise. The most urgent of Abolitionism dread a too precipitate action. Four millions of negroes seem a great many, and they would accept for them a long apprenticeship. Those who have no longer any doubt that the South can be conquered, see difficulties in a thorough subjugation. They wonder if, whenever so thoroughly beaten, she will stay beaten. They count up the cost of a standing army to guard so large a territory, and look forward to years of guerrilla warfare, conspiracies, and outbreaks. But after all these speculations, they give it up, as well they may, as a matter quite incomprehensible to Europeans, who are becoming every day more satisfied that they cannot understand the Americans.

The return of Mr. RUSSELL, the special correspondent of the London *Times*, humiliated and insulted as he was by the Government at Washington, will not diminish, and probably could not much increase, the rancor of that paper. From the first outbreak of the war it has given the whole weight of its influence against the North, and in favor of the South, and it can do no more than it has done. A grievance may embitter its hostility, but it will also diminish its influence. I cannot judge of the wisdom of the general policy of the Government in regard to the Press; but, if American papers are to be restrained, there is surely no reason why Mr. RUSSELL, or the London *Times*, should be exempted from the general censorship. At this distance, I can see no necessity for any such restriction. There is no evidence that the Confederates have ever depended upon the Northern Press for information. If I am correctly informed, they have had no lack of other means more speedy, if not more reliable. But if the Government owes no apology to Mr. RUSSELL, it would seem that one was due to Gen. MCCLELLAN, by whose invitation he proposed to accompany the expedition.

The proclamations of the Secretary of War and the President, of thanksgivings for National victories, are considered somewhat premature. Some Union men will postpone the occasion until they hear of the results of the advance to Richmond, the attack on New-Orleans, the operations in the West, and the second naval action in Hampton Roads. Meantime the feeling of the English Government has just been declared once more—this time by Mr. GLADSTONE, in a speech in Lancashire, in which he indorses Earl RUSSELL, and expresses the opinion that the war is unwise, and conquest, if the people of the South are determined to resist, impossible. "If the blood of WASHINGTON and of the men of Virginia of his day still runs in the veins of those who inhabit the Southern States," he says, "then it is almost impossible that the military object (of the war) should be effected; and even if it were, the civil and political difficulties remaining would render that military success itself a curse and a misery to those who had achieved it." The effect of the whole speech is to give the moral sympathy of this Government in favor of the rebel States. It confirms everything I have said of the actual feeling in England, which is represented by the Government and the Press. Mr. BRIGHT's party is a very small one.

The expedition to Mexico is taking the usual course of such operations. France is the central figure of the group. Other Powers are subordinate. LOUIS NAPOLEON is the star of the political drama. England and Spain are merely accessories, and, in some cases, supernumeraries. In the Mexican affair, the English will merely secure their commercial rights. The Spanish are so unpopular as to be only in the way. The French, on the contrary, are so popular, that if they were alone, they would scarcely have any difficulty. It is decided, I believe, to establish a monarchy in Mexico, to be supported by French bayonets; and the ostensible reason is to provide a barrier to the encroachments of the United States. This supposes reunion, or that the South, establishing its independence, will attempt to carry out the programme of a new Central American Republic, which shall include the Southern States, the West Indies, and the Continent, down to the Isthmus, with New-Orleans for its capital.

There have been many dreams of such an Empire, for it could not be a Republic—certainly not a loosely-united Confederation. There would be the need of a strong central military despotism, an aristocracy of proprietors and planters, a large standing army for the poor whites, Slavery for the negroes, and something akin to Slavery for the mixed races. It is to nip in the bud such projects as this that France has determined to establish an Austrian Archduke as King or Emperor of Mexico and ally of France. And whatever may be the event of the present war, it affords a favorable opportunity to provide against the future.

London will soon present a curious spectacle to the lovers of the drama. There will be upon its stage, in prominent positions, not less than a dozen artists, either Americans by birth or fame: PATTI and Miss KELLOGG at the Opera; BOUCICAULT, Mrs. BOUCICAULT, BROUGHAM, the FLORENCES, SOTHERN, JORDAN and JAMIESON, at different theatres. Mrs. MACREADY is giving readings with considerable success. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL are fixtures here, in the entertainment line. Mrs. KAY BLOUNT and Mrs. [illegible] are at Paris. FOWLER & WELLS, after lecturing and examining heads all over the three Kingdoms, have arrived in London, and will open at Exeter Hall in a few days.

The Exhibition is about to open. A large portion of the continent of Europe is expected in London. Paris will come over *en masse* to visit *perfide Albion*. Expeditions are organized from St. Petersburgh. The pleasant feeling toward foreigners in this country was exemplified a night or two ago. Two newly-arrived Frenchmen entered a public house in Piccadilly, to inquire their way, but for politeness they first asked for a glass of beer. The John Bull who keeps the house, and hates foreigners like pizen, no sooner heard their broken English than he pitched into them, and, with the help of two waiters, landed them, bruised and bloody, on the sidewalk. The poor Frenchmen had come to the Exhibition, and were served in this way *pour encourager les autres*.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

Singular Perversity of the Secessionists—How the News of the National Successes is Received—The English and French—Letters by way of Mexico, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 25, 1862.

A story is told of one of the half-deaf old soldiers of the Hotel *des Invalides*, who, one day when they were firing a salute from the big guns in front of the Hotel, turned to a comrade, as he faintly heard the discharge of one of the pieces, and exclaimed, "God bless you!" It is thus with our secession friends, who refuse utterly to hear the reverberation of the cannon in Tennessee, and, like the old soldier, mistake the discharge of the big guns for a sneeze. They persist in proclaiming the different surrenders and evacuations in the West as strategical movements, designed for the ultimate defeat of the Nationals; and as for the battle at Pittsburgh Landing, that was only a *reconnoissance en force*, in which they came out and killed a great many Nationals, and then retired.

What is curious, the English Press, and the entire English nation, if we are to judge the rest by those we meet at Paris, back up these views of the Secessionists, and cry "*Federal lie*" at each account of a victory. The fact is, the English have set their hearts on a division of the country, so that each discharge of a National cannon goes to their very hearts, and produces as much effect on them as on the people of the South. Each step in the National advance astounds and enrages them more, for the Southerners had taught them to believe that their country was impregnable, and a glance at the map told them that *they* could not conquer all that territory, and, therefore, they took it for granted that the Yankees could not. This was the settled conviction of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and this conviction formed the basis, and probably the sole motive, of his neutrality doctrine. In France, on the contrary, a very large majority of the people are pleased with the aspect of things in America, and, instead of fighting the National advance foot by foot, as do the English, they receive each National victory with pleasure, and give it its due weight in the final decision of the question at issue.

The apparently sudden resolution of the English to strongly garrison the Island of Bermuda has not escaped the attention of the French. Knowing that the American Government has remonstrated with the English Government, against the aid and comfort which are rendered to the South from this Island, the French naturally attribute to the English a fear that the Americans may attempt some bold measure against the Island, for which the English wish to be prepared. Our secession friends declare that it means intervention. The English, they say, fearing that the Federals, by mere force of numbers, may overrun the South, are going to interfere to prevent the reconstruction of the Union and the loss of the cotton crop of last year. The English themselves explain the reinforcement of Bermuda as a merely precautionary measure against the Yankees in case they subjugate the South and then turn upon them—an explanation which is probably the nearest to the truth.

For the last fortnight we hear little said about the Mexican expedition, and have been unable to ascertain what are in fact the ulterior views of the French Government on the subject. It is not probable, however, that with the disposition manifested by the Mexicans a war will be forced upon them.

The Southern people at Paris continue to receive their letters from home regularly, some by way of Mexico, some by the hand of individuals running the blockade, and some, there is reason to believe, in the bundles of foreign Consuls. But since there is no diplomacy going on between the agents of the Confederacy and foreign Governments, these letters hardly contain anything which need concern the authorities at Washington.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company, which holds the concession of a line commencing at Cape Finisterre, France, and passing by the Azores to Newfoundland, will probably unite with the old company which Mr. CYRUS FIELD is now reorganizing in England. This line commences on French soil, makes of the Azores a half-way house, and terminates at Newfoundland upon an island owned by the French, which gives to this line important advantages over the old one, since the latter commenced and terminated on English soil. It seems that the American Government ought rather to lend its sympathy and protection to the French-American line.

The hull of the large, first-class American ship *Jacob Horton*, which was wrecked a few months ago on the French coast, has just been raised and sold for 18,000 francs. It is said to be the largest merchant ship that ever the entered port of Cherbourg.

Two American marriages have lately taken place at the American Legation in this city. Mr. DE SILVER, of New-York, till lately engaged in trade in China, was married to a young French lady, and Miss EMMA FRANCE, of Baltimore, married the young Baron von [illegible], of Austria. MALAKOFF.

Some Errors of Mr. Gladstone's Speech.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. GLADSTONE, in his speech at Manchester, so mistakes the causes of the alienation of our good feeling from Great Britain, that I have thought it worth the trouble of making the statement below, which please publish. I select his prominent mistakes in the order in which they were spoken.

Mr. GLADSTONE says: "There was a demand by the public voice in America, at the outset of this war, for what was called sympathy." This I deny. We did not ask for their sympathy; but we did hope—to use the language of an eminent clergyman—to have been spared their insults, as had been shown by LINDSAY, GREGORY, *Times* RUSSELL, &c.

Again he says: "We have no faith in the propagation of free institutions at the point of the sword." This conveys the idea that the loyal men of the country, who are upholding the laws and institutions of their land—laws made by the very rebels we are now fighting—are endeavoring to force new institutions on the rebels by the sword; when the truth is that we are for preserving what we have. The loyal men of the country never accepted the issue of battle until (we use the words of another) "the insulted flag of the country was slapped into our faces." Then the latent feeling of love and loyalty to our flag and country was aroused to defend and vindicate their honor.

He indorses the statement of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, "that this was a struggle on one side for supremacy, and on the other for independence." That is another proof of Mr. G.'s unfairness. As I have said above, we are only fighting to restore order and law, as it is practiced on ourselves.

His allusion to the union with Scotland (he does not speak of that with Ireland) has no analogy to our Union, as we used neither force or fraud to effect ours; it was an entirely free and voluntary choice by the people at large.

If we are sensitive, it is because we feel that our domestic affairs are impertinently intermeddled with. Even our money matters are interfered with by the English Press and Parliament. When we undertake to make a Tariff for revenue, John Bull steps in and calls it a hostile Tariff, and wants one to suit their views. We are great producers of tobacco and hops, both articles of great taxation in England. We never have complained, nor have we a right to, of the action of England on these articles.

Would it not be better for England not to press their offensive opinions on us? Her enormous debt was caused by her meddling in her neighbors' domestic matters. The lesson was expensive. She should profit by it. B.

THE MAY ANNIVERSARIES.

FRIDAY.

Morning, 10 o'clock—American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Evening—Five Points House of Industry.

American Bible Society.

The Forty-sixth Anniversary of the American Bible Society took place yesterday morning at Irving Hall. A very large audience was present. Hon. HEMAN LINCOLN presided, and on the platform were a number of gentlemen of various denominations, prominent in the religious world. Among these were Rev. Drs. Spring, Ferris, Tyng, Anderson and Cox, Hon. Mr. Newton, Thomas Cock, M. D., Hon. Luther Bradish, Wm. F. Crosby, Esq., and Francis Hall.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. POTTS, the Chairman made an interesting address, noticing the sad bereavements of the Society. He mentioned, in terms of praise and honor, the names of THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, Judge MCLEAN, Gov. BRIGGS, of Massachusetts, Chief Justice WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, GEORGE DOUGLAS, Esq., and Mr. HOLDEN, one of the Managers.

The Treasurer's Report was read by HENRY FISHER, Esq., and the Managers report by Dr. HOLDICH. The following are the principal items of interest:

In course of the year have been removed by death the following respected and beloved associates: HORACE HOLDEN, Esq., a Manager; Hon. JOHN MCLEAN and GEO. DOUGLAS, Esq., Vice-Presidents; and Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, President. Twenty-seven new Auxiliaries have been recognized. The receipts of the year were $378,131 61, of which $179,901 23 were for books sold. Of Life Directors fifty-two were made during the year, and of Life Members, 1,057. Gratuitous issues have amounted to $51,480 67. Books printed at the Bible House, 1,069,919. Books issued, 1,099,843. The aggregate since the formation of the Society is 16,100,400. Of the Bible Society Record, 421,316 have been issued during the year. Not less than 650,000 books have been distributed in the army and navy of the United States, besides a large number in hospitals, and among prisoners of war. Among the new books published are Minion Bible, square 16mo., with references, suitable for family use; Pearl Bible, square 18mo., with references; Modern Armenian New Testament, 32mo., with references; New Testament in Cherokee; Book of Psalms, and also the Proverbs, in Spanish, 18mo.; Gospel of John, (English,) small pica, 24mo.; Gospel of Mark, in the Benga tongue, (African;) a Mission Bible, without references, square 16mo., for church pews, and a Pearl Bible, square 18mo., will soon be issued. The third volume of the Reprint of Reports, beginning with 1859, is in progress. Twenty-two agents have been employed during the year, one of whom is in Oregon, one in California, and one in Turkey. Grants of money have been made for publishing and circulating the Scriptures in South America, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Syria, India and Africa, to the amount of $26,800, aside from foreign works printed at the Bible House, New-York.

The reports were adopted, on motion of Dr. SPRING. The following resolutions were then respectively debated:

1. *Resolved*, That the report, an abstract of which has been read, be published and circulated under the direction of the Managers.

2. *Resolved*, That the work of this Society and its branches the past year, in supplying the army and navy with the Scriptures, is a work which commends itself to the prayerful regard and generous support of every Christian and patriot.

3. *Resolved*, That the coöperation of Christians of different names, for half a century, in circulating a common Bible, without note or comment, has been happy in all its bearings, and should be universally encouraged.

4. *Resolved*, That the Bible is adapted to men in all the conditions of life, and particularly to those in affliction, and should have a universal circulation among all families and nations.

5. *Resolved*, That the spirit of the age and the condition of the country demand renewed and increased efforts in the work of Bible distribution.

6. *Resolved*, That the movements of Divine Providence, the last fifty years, in opening the way for the circulation of the Scriptures in Papal, Mahometan and Pagan countries should receive more of the attention and liberality of the Christian public than has hitherto been received.

The resolutions were sustained by the following speakers: Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. KAMPSHALL, Elizabeth, N. J.; Rev. Mr. STUDLEY, New-Bedford, Mass.; Rev. Dr. RANDALL, Boston, and adopted *seriatim*.

At the business meeting of the morning, the existing managers of the Society were reëlected, and resolutions offered by LUTHER BRADISH, with reference to the death of Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, were adopted.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum Anniversary.

Irving Hall was crowded yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the Annual Anniversary and Exhibition of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. A number of the pupils, under the direction of the Messrs. PEET, exhibited the proficiency they have attained in the institution. Of the 310 pupils in the institution, there were 42 present—one class of eight years' standing, and the other of eight months. BENJAMIN R. WINTHROP, Esq., one of the Directors, presided, and Dr. HARVEY P. PEET, the Superintendent, prefaced the exercises with a brief address.

The various proficiencies of the pupils were then exhibited *seriatim*. Some of the smaller boys gave illustrations of hope, fear, anger, hate, learning, apprehension, listening, &c., in the sign language. Three of the boys gave an exhibition in concert, winding up with a representation of soldiers and firing cannon. Miss M. L. GOODSON and several other of the female pupils gave readings of [illegible] compositions. Four of the highest class, Misses IDA MONTGOMERY and [illegible] BARBER, and WILLIAM HUBBARD and DAVID R. TILLINGHAST underwent a severe ordeal at the blackboard. They were called upon to write their names, to define and illustrate syllogisms, to give their opinions of war, patriotism, high treason, secession and of our Generals. They all wrote impromptu compositions on the topics suggested, full of literary excellence, as well as of profound thought. They were all well read in the current topics of the day, as well as upon historical and literary subjects. The proficiency of all the pupils was a subject of general praise, and the entire exhibition drew forth the most enthusiastic applause from the audience.

Among those on the platform were Dr. ADAMS, P. M. WETMORE, CYRUS W. FIELD and others, who take a deep interest in the institution, and are connected with its management. The beautiful and efficacious system of the sign language has rarely been exhibited to greater advantage.

The American and Foreign Christian Union.

The Thirteenth Anniversary of the American and Foreign Christian Union was held on Tuesday morning, at Irving Hall. The Rev. Dr. DE WITT was called upon to preside. After the preliminary exercises, the annual report and the Treasurer's statement were read; from which it appears that the receipts of the Society during the past year, from voluntary contributions, collections, and legacies, exceeded the sum of $55,000. The expenditures were nearly equal to the receipts. The society has lost, during the past year, some of its warmest and most valued friends, among whom mention is made of the Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, Chief Justice WILLIAMS, and ELISHA TAYLOR, Esq. Since the last annual report, the Society has employed twenty-one missionaries in the Home Department including two women whose business it has been to distribute bibles. The Committee have in the last year established several new missions in New Granada, Brazil and Chili. The missions established by this Society in Europe, have continued in a very prosperous condition. In France, the Committee have made appropriations to the Central Society for Evangelization, the Evangelical Society of France, and the Evangelical Church of Lyons. These three societies employ more than 150 missionaries, not including the students in Theology.

Rev. Dr. PARKER read a series of resolutions for the consideration of, and the adoption by, the Society. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, after having been ably and eloquently discussed by Rev. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Rev. Dr. McCron, of the First Lutheran Church in Baltimore, and the Rev. Drs. Parker and Crooks, of this City. Dr. CROOKS, in his address, paid a highly and heartfelt compliment to Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, who, for the last year, has officiated as Pastor of the English Chapel in Paris. The reverend gentleman said that Dr. MCCLINTOCK was not only a true Christian minister, but he was more—he was a true-hearted American patriot. He had taken a very bold and decided stand in the City of Paris on the side of the American Union, and to his efforts and eloquence, more than to any other one American in Europe, did we owe a debt of gratitude for the good which had been effected by setting the masses of the Old World right upon the great questions which, for the last year, have been agitating this country. Some months since Dr. MCCLINTOCK attended a very large and important religious Anniversary in London. Exeter Hall was crowded with learned and influential divines from all parts of Europe. Dr. McC. arose in that assembly, and for an hour spoke earnestly and eloquently upon the subject of American affairs, during which time he arraigned the London *Times*, and charged upon it the crimes of venality and falsehood, in language so bold that many of his own friends were surprised and even dismayed at this exhibition of moral courage, while at the same time they could not avoid applauding the sentiments.

Rev. Dr. PARKER stated that though the financial condition of the Society was not so good as in times of peace, yet they all had reason to be thankful that they were prospering so well. Hitherto they had received much valuable material aid from friends at the South, and he thanked God that the time was not far distant when this assistance would be renewed. He had lately received a letter from a very old and valued lady friend of this organization, residing in one of the rebel States, in which she stated that she had prayed for the Union cause since the rebellion broke out. She had hung out the Stars and Stripes of her native country from her chamber window when she was the only one in the town who dared to do so. The rebel commander of the forces in the vicinity having heard of her temerity, sent an Orderly for the flag. The old lady (90 years of age) made reply, that she kept a loaded musket in her bedchamber, and she would shoot the first man who attempted to take down her flag; but, said she, "if you want it, come and take it."

At the conclusion of the addresses, the assembly all united in singing "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," &c.; and the Reverend President dismissed the congregation with the benediction.

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers.

The Academy of Music was crowded to its very utmost capacity on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of the anniversary exercises of the "Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers," located at No. 40 New Bowery, when 200 performers made their first appearance on the stage of that temple of music. The occasion was one of unusual interest, and the exercises appropriate. The object of the Society, it is well known, is to provide homes for little wanderers, who are found roaming in the streets uncared for, or who are brought there for the purpose of having them sent to the Far West, where there is no trouble in finding good and permanent homes for them. From the annual report, a brief abstract of which is appended, it will be seen that the Society has accomplished much good, and deserves the encouragement and aid of all philanthropists.

The honored and honorable JOSEPH HOXIE presided, and made one of his characteristic addresses, combining humor, pathos and patriotism in equal quantities, the American flag, which was planted on the stage, affording the necessary stimulus. Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. HAGUE and WILLETS and MATHEW HALE SMITH, the latter of whom was greeted with repeated and irresistible bursts of applause. All of the speakers, while they were sufficiently patriotic, did not forget the great object of their meeting, which was to invite attention to the cause in which they were embarked, and which was worthy encouragement, aid and sympathy. The children, who were neatly dressed, filled up the rear of the stage, and were as happy as if they had never known a care, and enlivened the intervals between the addresses with hymns and patriotic songs, under the leadership of Mr. T. E. RAKINS, of the Normal Musical Academy. From the annual report of the operations of the Society, the following facts are gleaned:

More than 600 children have been received during the last few months, who were washed, fed, clothed, and taught. Over 150 have been placed in carefully selected homes—many of them in Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio. They have sent seven companies West. More than 200 families have been assisted. More than 100 boxes, any many packages of clothes, shoes, and bedding—more than 50 barrels of cornmeal—several barrels of hominy and cracked wheat—several barrels of pork and beef—more than 50 barrels of potatoes, 15 to 20 tubs of butter, and numerous other things, have been most economically used in the Mission, or distributed among the poor. Thinking it more judicious to give bread than flour to the poor, they arranged with Messrs. HECKER & BROTHER, ISAAC HALL, and the Aerated Bread Bakery, to take the flour at the highest market price, and pay them in bread, at a large discount. As the work has increased, they have increased the number of laborers. During a part of the time they have employed four teachers and four visitors, in addition to the Matron, Janitor, and three servants. The claims upon the charity and labors of the Board have so increased, and the public sympathy and support have been so generously extended, that they have taken the large house, No. 26 New Bowery, running through to James-street, which will accommodate 200 persons with comfortable and well-ventilated rooms, which all interested in the cause are invited to examine.

New-York Sunday School Union.

The Sunday Schools connected with this Association—222 in number—held their anniversaries on Tuesday, and, as usual, they were, for many reasons that might be named, the most pleasant of all the many anniversaries. They were all held at the same hour, 2½ P. M., and at the following churches: Irving Hall, (Mission Schools,) Oliver-street Baptist Church, Allen-street Presbyterian Church, Sixth-street Baptist Church, Stanton-street Baptist Church, Central Presbyterian Church, Washington-square Reformed Dutch Church, Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, Leight-street Baptist Church, Second-avenue Baptist Tabernacle, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, North Presbyterian Church, Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church, Free Will Baptist Church, in Twenty-eighth-street, and Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church. The exercises were much the same in all, and consisted of singing by the children and addresses. Among the speakers at the various churches were Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., Rev. Alonzo B. Thompson, Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Rev. N. Heston, Rev. L. M. Sprague, Rev. Dr. Newell, Rev. W. Sanderson, Rev. W. Hiscox, Rev. Mr. Zabriskie, Rev. W. Lowry, Rev. Mr. Hoston, Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Rev. Chas. Parker, of Kansas; Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Mr. Duryea, H. C. Trumbull, Wm. E. Dodge, W. Hasbrouck, H. A. Mott, S. M. Ostrander, and others. In the evening the officers and patrons of the Union held a meeting at Irving Hall, at which Chancellor FERRIS, the President of the Union, presided—being the forty-sixth anniversary of the Association. Addresses were delivered by Dr. FERRIS, by Rev. NEWTON HESTON, by Rev. Mr. CHIDLAW, and by [illegible], Esq. The annual report of the Union was read by the Corresponding Secretary, J. N. [illegible], Esq., from which we gather the following statistics: Number of schools connected with the Union, 222; additions during the year, 6; number of scholars registered, 48,000; whole number taught during the year, 70,000; number of scholars, 3,500; number of teachers in infant classes, 1,300; in Bible classes, 4,000; colored children in the Union, 1,300; total volumes in the libraries, 92,000; contributions from the scholars during the year for missionary and charitable purposes, $18,000; number of conversions reported from 16 schools, 200. The Union, as is generally known, comprises most of the Sunday Schools in this City and Brooklyn belonging to nearly all the different denominations except the Catholics, Episcopalians, Methodists and Universalists.

National Typographical Union.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention convened Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, President FARQUHER, of Chicago, in the Chair, and a quorum present. The Convention listened to an address from the presiding officer, in which he briefly alluded to the progress made by the Typographical Union, which, not even the hated rebellion of the South had obstructed, and predicted greater success in the future than any enjoyed in the past. The Secretary read his annual report, in which he says that subordinate Unions have been formed and charters approved in several localities in the States, but in consequence of the very depressed state of the trade a moderate progression in this respect is chronicled. He had received no response to the letters sent to the Typographical Societies in the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, with a view of bringing them under the jurisdiction of the National Union, in accordance with the resolution of the Nashville Convention of 1860. Financially, the Union has not suffered. The receipts were $668 37, and expenditures $595 39, leaving a balance on hand of $74 44. Of the per capita tax received for 1860, $1 75 was paid from Grand Rapids, $27 from Baltimore, $30 from San Francisco, and $8 25 from Cleveland; total, $75. Of the per centage tax, $469 51 was received from 33 subordinate organizations. The report was adopted. The Convention then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result: President, John H. Farquher, of Chicago; First Vice-President, W. A. Montgomery, of Boston; Second Vice-President, Jas. H. Walker, of Detroit; Treasurer and Recording Secretary, Thomas J. Walsh, of the New-York *Times*; Corresponding Secretary, Theo. Nagle, of St. Louis. The President announced the following Standing Committees. On Appeals—Messrs. Briggs, Keech, Cowles, Amsbury, Nagle. On Finance—Messrs. Herrick, O'Connor, Wallace, Adams, Oakley. On Subordinate Unions—Messrs. Choate, Squire, D. W. Flynn, Kinneard, Stump. On Unfinished Business—Messrs. Smith, McDonald, F. M. Flynn. On New Business—Messrs. Slawson, Browne, Vought, Santee, Gray. On Returns—Messrs. Gorman, Kelvey, Morris, Bailey, Eaton. Some discussion ensued upon the propriety of retaining the name of George McKay Lukes, of Memphis, on the permanent roll, which it was finally decided should be done. An invitation to visit the Public Charities of the City, to-day, at 2½ o'clock P. M., and attend a printers' reception this evening, at the New-York Typographical Rooms, was accepted. The Committee on Unfinished Business reported in favor of diminishing the per capita tax from 15 cents to 10 cents, to apply to all the rolls of Unions. A proposition to establish the principle of paying 7 per cent. on all receipts, gave scope for considerable debate, which resulted in the postponement of the Committee's proposition for consideration to-day.

THIRD DAY.

The Convention met on Wednesday at the City Hall, President FARQUHER in the Chair, and a quorum present. A resolution diminishing the *per capita* tax from fifteen to ten cents, applicable to subordinate Unions, was laid over for consideration next year, owing to the absence of Southern representatives. A resolution ordering the issue of cards of membership was laid on the table, a general rule covering the matter. A resolution, deprecating the growing practice of *fixing* the National Union, which originated with the New-Orleans session, was adopted—the New-York delegation voting in the negative. At 2½, the Convention, in charge of the Reception Committee, visited the public charitable institutions on Randall's and Blackwell's Island. In the evening, at 8 o'clock, a public reception of the National Union, by the Typographical Society, took place at the latter's rooms, Chambers-street. Addresses were made by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, JOHN M. FARQUHER, Esq., of Chicago, and other gentlemen connected with the craft, and the Union Quartette Club sang several patriotic airs. To-day the Convention will visit Bay Ridge, Long Island.

FOURTH DAY.

The Convention held a brief session at the City Hall, yesterday morning, President FARQUHER in the Chair. A resolution fixing upon Cleveland, Ohio, for the Convention of 1863, was adopted. The Committee having in charge the consideration of the President's Address, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the postponement of the National Union Session of 1861 was unconstitutional; that while this body does not entertain a doubt of the pure motives of its officers who caused said postponement, it cannot pass the matter without expressing its disapprobation of it, in order that in future it may not be repeated; that the presiding officer is directed to communicate with Southern Unions of seceded States that the National body still regards them as members thereof, and assuring them of our continued good will and fellowship, and urging upon them to maintain their former relation with the National Typographical Union.

After the transaction of some ordinary business, the Convention adjourned, and at 2½ o'clock proceeded in five four-horse stages to Bay Side, L. I., where they spent the remainder of the day in festivities. The Convention will adjourn *sine die* to-day.

American Tract Society.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY—SUMMARY OF THE SOCIETY'S OPERATIONS—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—ANNIVERSARY ADDRESSES.

The Thirty-seventh Anniversary of the American Tract Society was celebrated Wednesday morning, at Irving Hall. A large audience was present. The proceedings commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. FERRIS.

The results of the Society's operations, during the past year, were then set forth in a statement by Rev. Dr. DEWITT, Chairman of the Executive Committee, the reading of the Treasurer's Report by MOSES ALLEN, Esq., and Abstract of the Annual Report by Secretaries HALLOCK and EASTMAN.

On motion of Dr. MAGIE, Messrs. A. R. WETMORE, A. P. LINCOLN, and Dr. O. BRONSON were appointed a Committee to nominate a President of the Society. The Committee, after a moment's deliberation, unanimously nominated the first Vice President, Rt. Rev. CHARLES P. MCILVAINE, Bishop of Ohio, who was on motion, unanimously elected President of the Society.

On motion of Rev. Dr. MAGIE, the entire list of officers, including Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurer, Auditors and 36 Directors now in office, were elected for the ensuing year *viva voce*. Rev. W. W. RAND was elected assistant Secretary in place of Bishop MEAD, deceased.

The Society then elected by ballot the Publishing Committee, Distribution Committee and Finance Committee. The following ticket receiving 74 votes out of 78:

Publishing Committee—Rev. David Magie, D. D., Elizabeth, N. J.; Rev. William R. Williams, D. D.; Rev. William Adams, D. D.; Rev. Benjamin C. Cutler, D. D.; Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D., Boston, Mass.; Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D.

Distributing Committee—William Forrest, Alfred S. Barnes, Samuel S. Constant, Dr. William N. Blakeman, Henry P. Marshal.

Finance Committee—Richard T. Haines, Moses Allen, Thomas C. Doremus, Richard S. Fellows, Geo. N. Titus, Esq., Oliver E. Wood.

The regular exercises of the anniversary then proceeded by the reading of the report by one of the Secretaries, Dr. STEVENSON. The following abstract of all the reports read gives a list of

SUMMARY RESULTS OF THE YEAR.

The report pays a tribute of respect to the memory of the Society's late President, Chief-Justice THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, who died in December, Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, who was six years President of the Society, and died in April, and Right Rev. WILLIAM MEADE, D. D., Bishop of Virginia, one of the oldest Vice-Presidents, who died in March.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—New royal octavo edition of the "Family Bible" with brief Notes and Instructions, Maps, Chronological Index, Synopsis of the Harmony, etc. "The Enormity of the Slave-Trade, and the Duty of seeking the Moral and Spiritual Elevation of the Colored Race;" in speeches of WILBERFORCE and FOX, and CLARKSON's Summary View; action of the Presbyterian General Assembly 1818; Report of Committee of the Synod of Kentucky, including a plan for gradual emancipation, 1835; and Dr. YOUNG's Sermon, Duties of Masters, 1846. "Historical Tales for Young Protestants," illustrated. "The Christian Physician." "The Prodigal Son." "The Seamen's Compass and Chart." "Baxter's Saints' Rest," in Swedish. For soldiers: The Camp and Pocket Libraries; "Memoirs of Havelock, Vicars and Hammond; 25 Pocket Tracts from premium manuscripts; in all 175 books, tracts, and cards issued especially for our army and navy.

Printed during the year 333,500 volumes, 7,412,000 publications, 86,903,600 pages. Total circulated in thirty-seven years 16,281,601 volumes, 236,155,688 publications, 5,738,673,530 pages. Circulation of the *American Messenger* about 142,000 monthly; *Botschafter*, or Messenger in German, 30,000; *Child's Paper*, 325,000. Publications on the Society's list 3,613, of which 877 are volumes, besides 3,634 publications in about 130 languages, approved for publication abroad.

Gratuitous distribution for the year in 3,889 distinct grants, 20,107,046 pages, and 12,963,886 pages to life members and directors; value upward of $42,000.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—Received in donations and legacies, $78,707 65; sales, $124,757 76; making, with balance in the treasury, $204,721 48. Expended—manufacturing and issuing, $127,440 13; colportage, $27,022 91; colporteur agencies and depositories $14,329 11; cash for foreign lands, $5,000; all other expenses, $29,964 21; balance in treasury, $896 12; making $204,721 48.

ARMY AND NAVY.—Of the 175 publications in books, tracts and cards, prepared for the soldiers and sailors, 125,000 volumes and over 1,600,000 distinct tracts have been issued; the whole expense amounting to about treble that authorized by the Society. The distribution has been made from the Society's agencies at Boston, Rochester, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, but mainly from the office in New-York. Abundant evidence has been received that this form of Christian effort was needed, and has been appreciated and largely blessed.

THE COLORED PEOPLE.—The Committee have prepared a series of elementary works adapted to the mental state and wants of the colored people, and have circulated of these and others above 100,000 pages among them at Washington, Fortress Monroe, and Port Royal. But as few of those recently escaped from bondage can read, a system of instruction has been devised and put into operation in the District of Columbia, and hundreds are now learning to read the book of God. Two colporteurs, with the voluntary aid of many Christians and philanthropic individuals, are carrying forward this work with the protection of the Government, and the cordial approval of the President and his Cabinet.

COLPORTAGE.—During the past year 219 colporteurs, of whom 16 were students, have labored in twenty of the States of the Union, and in the Canadas. They made 227,582 family visits; conversed on personal religion or prayed with 150,575 families; found 32,331 families who habitually neglect evangelical preaching; 14,250 families of Roman Catholics; 14,319 who were destitute of all religious books but the Bible, and 6,800 who had not the word of God; they addressed 4,353 public or prayer-meetings. Of the colporteurs, 49 labored among Germans, Welsh, Hollanders and Danes.

During the twenty-one years since colportage was first prosecuted by the Society, the results have been as follows: Time employed, equal to the service of one man for 46,151 months; 7,412,371 volumes sold; 2,132,924 volumes granted to the destitute; 286,776 public and prayer meetings addressed; 8,617,260 family visits made; 4,265,022 families conversed with on personal religion or prayed with; 1,156,961 families habitually neglecting evangelical preaching; 785,066 families of Roman Catholics; 750,097 families destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 490,046 without the Word of God.

FOREIGN CASH APPROPRIATIONS.—For the Sandwich Islands, $100; China, Presbyterian Board, $600, Fuh Chau, $100, Ningpo Baptist Mission, $200; Burmah and Karens, $300; Northern India, $600; Orissa, $100; Arcot, Reformed Dutch, $300; Madura, $300; Ceylon, $200; Zulus, South Africa, $100; Syria, $300; Turkey, Western Mission, $300, Central, $300, Eastern, $300; Greece, American Board, $300; Italy, $300; Hamburg, Baptist Mission, $600; Sweden, $100. Total, $6,300. The sum of $800 has also been transferred from the Mission in Bombay to that in Turkey; $300 from Ahmednuggur to Madura; and $300 from the Reformed Dutch Mission at Amoy to their Arcot Mission.

The remainder of the programme consisted of addresses by Rev. GLEN WOOD, District Secretary of the Northwest; Rev. Dr. TODD, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, Chaplain from Missouri; Rev. CHAS. J. JONES, of New-York; Rev. Dr. B. SUNDERLAND, of Washington, D. C., and Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, of Philadelphia.

The New-York Anti-Slavery Society.

SPEECHES OF THEODORE TILTON, WENDELL PHILLIPS AND WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

The anniversary meeting of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society took place last evening, at the Cooper Institute. The room was crowded with one of the finest audiences in every respect that has gathered in anniversary week.

Dr. HARDY, at 8 o'clock, commenced the proceedings with a brief address. He said that, owing to the omission of the meeting last year, their enemies had said the Society was dead, but those enemies had not observed the motto, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*.

A VOICE—Give us the English. I don't understand Latin.

Dr. HARDY—Only speak good of the dead. [Applause.]

Mr. THEODORE TILTON was the next speaker, and entertained the audience for an hour with an eloquent, forcible, logical and humorous speech. He said that the Slave Power feared a harsh word more than a two-edged sword. The Tract Society—an old man's asylum—had just published WILBERFORCE's speeches against Slavery, made fifty years ago. The Society was fifty years behind the age. [Laughter and applause.] He warned Mr. PHILLIPS to be careful what he said to-night, lest the Tract Society would be publishing his speech fifty years hence. [Applause.] Mr. TILTON reviewed the various schemes for ending the slave question, concluding that nothing but emancipation would prove a certain solution. He announced the belief that the Government would yet declare emancipation, and that the present Administration was the best we had had in thirty years at least. He likened the Abolition Party to Commodore NUTT, and Slavery to the big giant, who is represented in BARNUM's handbills as being dragged by the Commodore. So, he said, Abolitionists would drag Slavery out of the country, and as he had always had the *Herald* in his pocket, we would get rid of that too. [Great laughter and applause.]

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS was the next speaker. He commenced by saying that the great duty of the Abolition Party during the next Summer was to educate the nation how to use its war power. It had taken us long to realize that this was really a war. We had too many who, like Mr. SEWARD, believed that this was a political difference which would be soon settled. We had laughed at the [illegible] who said that the only light that could instruct the erring was the *auto da fe* of a man burning for his errors. We had only to look South to see men burned for loyalty to the flag. LONGFELLOW's sweetest verses were directed at Springfield Armory, hoping that its arms would be turned to plowshares. But, brains could not argue with bullets. The President was an honest man, but he took long strides, and stopped by years. They ought to nudge him on again. What powers had the new military governors appointed by the President? If South Carolina had any existence as a State, Brig.-Gen. SAXTON would not have any right to act as Governor. The Government must, therefore, have the theory that the land and people were subject to the Government. But in that case, Brig.-Gen. SAXTON must carry with him the Chicago platform—that there are no slaves in the Territories of the Union. [Great applause.] He could not, therefore, have spectacles enough to see a slave. [Applause.] We had a right to demand of the Republican Party to adhere to the only principle worth anything in the Republican creed, that the Government has no power to make either a king or a slave in United States Territories. [Applause.] The country South of the Potomac is ours by conquest—by the virtue of Pittsburgh and Roanoke, of Newbern, Yorktown and New-Orleans, by ELLSWORTH and LYON, and BAKER. [Applause.] But who would rule the South, not alone on account of our brute force, but of our civilization, of our education, and liberty, and intelligence. The South must be annihilated—not the Geographical South, but the South that had sustained Slavery. [Applause.] The Mississippi belonged as much to Illinois as to Louisiana. For thirty years the North and South had tried the Press as a test of their institutions. For two generations the contest went on, until Carolina saw that the Free Press conquered, and she loaded her guns and turned them toward the Government, saying: "There's a bulwark behind the Press"—cannon. "Granted," says the North; "we'll try that, too." [Applause.] We offered them the nineteenth century, with its types, and beat them at that. They chose the fifteenth century—armies—and we beat them at that more wonderfully yet. [Applause.] They must go to the wall. [Applause.] He read a letter from a BELL-EVERETT man of Kentucky to a friend, in which the writer came to the conclusion that immediate emancipation should be forced on the South, if they wouldn't accept of gradual emancipation. [Applause.] What was the South going to do after the war. They couldn't go to their trades, for they never had any—[laughter]—nor to the mechanic arts, because they didn't know how to open a jack-knife. [Laughter.] They couldn't do anything unless we sent down some emancipated slaves to teach them to plant cotton. [Laughter and applause.] We had yet seen but the first drop of barbarism that would overrun the South unless we held it after we had conquered it. To export the blacks was to export the fulcrum on which the lever is to move. To shovel down the Alleghanies for the purpose of building them up again, or, to build a wall for the purpose of dashing out your own brains, would be Shakesperian wisdom compared to such a course. [Great laughter and applause.] BURNSIDE was indebted to a contraband for the information which led to the capture of Roanoke, and he had put that man in uniform, and said while he had a loaf that contraband should have half. [Applause.] He called attention to the curious fact that in MCCLELLAN's dispatches, when he said "only one white man was to be found in Yorktown," he forgot that there were several thousand negroes staid, who saw in the Yankees their brother mechanics. [Applause and laughter.] That solitary white man was always remaining. He was like the last rose of summer. [Laughter.] Well, the South had voted us down in 60 years. Now, we could outvote them, and he was in favor of having no more government in South Carolina, until one could be found based on free institutions. [Applause.] Mr. PHILLIPS took back his aspersions on Secretary WELLES, and complimented the administration of the Navy Department, as next best to that of the War Department. He said we had lost 2,300 men a month by sickness in the cool Winter months, and who could tell what we should lose when that vast army was caught inland in the midst of Summer? He would not find fault with

[illegible] to [illegible] McClellan [illegible] they would [illegible] (Applause.) [illegible] What was the use of shooting Jeff. Davis [illegible] would make a thousand Jeff. Davises [illegible] (Applause.) The way was to [illegible] Slavery. (Applause.) He wished we could [illegible] and [illegible] into one and overshadow [illegible] with the noble spirit of [illegible]. (Great applause.) Then we would have a Government that would [illegible] the ship of State into a calm harbor in less than [illegible] (Applause.) We had already conquered one thing at Pittsburgh and Yorktown—the right to finish the war without foreign [illegible]. (Applause.) England and France had learned to respect our success. He believed that [illegible] would see this a united country, and a man could take the Declaration of Independence in his hand and go to any part of the country, protected by the eagle of our flag. That flag could protect no one where, except in the thirteen Slave States. That flag was no more protection than a piece of bunting for a [illegible]. (Applause.) We should demand of Mr. Lincoln that, when South Carolina put a sword in his hand, he should use it in the name of justice and God. [illegible]

There were loud calls for Garrison, and after [illegible] Mr. Garrison came forward and said, that he supposed he was called for that it might be seen that he was not a hair-brained fanatic. [Laughter.] He and his coadjutors fought as well for the emancipation and elevation of the white as of the black, for humanity and justice, and the will of God. He illustrated how a man who sold oil must necessarily be an Abolitionist, because the system of Slavery prevented him from selling oil to four millions of people, who would otherwise be customers. The slaves had no oil and no lamps. [Laughter and applause.]

The meeting closed with a song from the Hutchinsons.

American Female Guardian Society.

The Anniversary of this well-known Institution was held on Wednesday in the Chapel of the "Home for the Friendless," on Thirtieth-street, near Madison-avenue. The regular annual business meeting was held in the morning, when, after reading the Treasurer's report, (published in the Times, of Monday,) the election of officers was gone into, resulting in the re-election of Mrs. C. W. Hawkins as President, [illegible] and [illegible] as Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, and Mrs. [illegible] as Treasurer.

In the afternoon the regular anniversary exercises were held in the Chapel, the children from the three other industrial schools in charge of the ladies, taking part. The session was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. [illegible], of Portland, Maine, who also addressed the children and audience in a feeling and appropriate manner. The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to dialogues, singing, recitations, &c., by the children, giving great satisfaction to the large audience, and showing that the children had been well and carefully trained. At the close of the exercises, the children were bountifully supplied with refreshments and separated in high spirits, after a really delightful afternoon.

The American Tract Society of Boston.

The Forty-eighth Anniversary of the American Tract Society of Boston was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the Academy of Music. The opening address was delivered by Rev. S. H. Tyng, President of the Society. Addresses were also delivered by Rev. T. L. Cuyler and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. During the past year the receipts of the Society have been [illegible], exceeding those of the year preceding by nearly $14,000, and about $9,000 greater than any year since its organization. The expenditures of the year have been [illegible]. The amount of donations specifically designated for the benefit of soldiers has been $17,792 77, and there has been disbursed in their behalf the sum of [illegible]. The Secretaries report that "the general condition and prospects of this Society are highly encouraging. The list of its publications, though by no means equal to its necessities, is now sufficient to give it a large business, and is of such a character as to gain for it the confidence and favor of the Christian public. The demands for them are increasing, and from a very wide range of patronage in foreign countries, as well as at home. Several thousand dollars worth have been ordered from Australia and other parts of the British [illegible]."

American Home Missionary Society.

The thirty-sixth Anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society was celebrated at Irving Hall Wednesday evening, Rev. Dr. Pryme in the chair. Prayer was offered up by Rev. Dr. Anderson. Rev. Charles E. Robbins, the secretary, then read the annual report which exhibited a favorable state of the Society's missionary progress and pecuniary prosperity. The receipts from various sources for the year have been $183,832 51; expenditures $158,236 32. There is a balance in the Treasury of $7,248 34. After the reading of the Report, addresses were made by Rev. F. McGown and Rev. Dr. Storrs. The proceedings closed with the usual election of officers.

American Temperance Union.

This Society held its twenty-fifth annual meeting Wednesday evening, in Dr. Cheever's Church, Union-square. In the absence of Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, Rev. Dr. Tyng, President of the Society, occupied the Chair. Dr. Marsh, the Secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that the Society has distributed a quarter of a million of tracts broadcast throughout the army, navy and hospitals, to enable them to do which, they had received, by way of public and private contributions, $1,373 73. The report states that laws prohibiting the traffic in liquors are observed in the rural districts, but have proved a failure here in the City, and it blames the Legislature for neglecting to refer a prohibitory amendment of the Constitution to the people. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts; Chief Justice Williams, of Connecticut, and Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, were then passed. Addresses were subsequently made by James A. Briggs, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and others.

Universalist Sunday Schools.

The Sunday Schools connected with the six Universalist Churches in this City, held their anniversary on Wednesday afternoon at Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church in Broadway. Several hundred children were in attendance, who, together with their parents, friends and teachers, who joined in the celebration, completely filled the large church. The Stars and Stripes were unfurled in front of the pulpit, and on either side were arranged the beautiful silk banners of the children, giving a very ornamental appearance to that end of the church. The exercises were of the usual character. Several songs and hymns were sung by the children, the concluding one being the "Star-spangled Banner," in which the whole audience joined. Appropriate addresses were made by Rev. Moses Ballou, Rev. Mr. Cravens, Rev. Mr. Brooks, and Rev. Mr. Flanders.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 11, 8a, (preferred causes,) 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Part I.—Nos. 2976, 4056, 4102, 4524, 4568, 4790, 5402, 5766, 5808, 5808½, 6805, 6843, 7067, 7096, 7177, 7216, 7248, 7262, 7277, 7300, 7308, 7310, 7381, 7412, 7417, 7452, 7456, 7457, 7463, 7479, 7484, 7488, 7498, 7500, 7531, 7596, 7636, 7637, 7640, 7652, 7659½, 7665, 7676, "B." 8570½.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—Part I.—Nos. 1757, 1775, 1509, 2127, 2228, 235, 2071, 2049, 1322. Part II.—Nos. 658, 708, 1362, 1740, 2194, 1852, 1364, 1800, 1900, 1602, 1906, 664, 2016, 1626, 394, 2116. Part III.—Nos. 1345, 237, 1872, 1881, 1901, 1909, 1915, 1917, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927. Part IV.—Nos. 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1994, 1996, 1998.

Supplementary Proceedings—Attachment for Refusing to Testify Therein.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

The Citizens' Bank of Waterbury vs. Henry Coggill et al.—The plaintiffs are judgment creditors of the defendant Coggill, and examined Frederick W. Coggill under proceedings supplementary to execution. Plaintiffs alleged that Frederick W. Coggill stated that the firm of C. J. & F. W. Coggill held property of the defendant as security for loans to him, of greater nominal, though not greater actual value, than such loans, and that he could not tell within $10,000 the amount of the loans, without looking at the books of the firm. The plaintiffs also alleged that Coggill had obtained several adjournments of his examination, stating that his book-keeper had not yet had time to make up a statement thereof, and promising to have the statement prepared, and that he now refused to furnish such statement. Upon these allegations plaintiffs moved that the witness be attached for contempt of Court for refusing to render the statement.

The Court ordered that an attachment issue, unless the witness produced a sworn statement, copied from his books, of everything in relation to the defendant's indebtedness to him, and of the securities and their value.

Wm. E. Curtis and J. S. Stearns for motion; E. S. Van Winkle, opposed.

The Services of a Nurse—All About a Claim Therefor.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Owen J. Lakeman vs. Smith Barker et [illegible] *Commissioners,* [illegible] *—This* was an action to recover the value of work, labor and services performed by one Mary E. Storm, a daughter-in-law of Samuel Storm, as a nurse during the testator's last sickness. The plaintiff brings this action as the assignee of Mary E. Storm. The defence set up was, that the husband of Mary E. Storm rented a house of the testator, and that her work and labor was a consideration for the rent.

It was also claimed by the defendants that certain lands in Brooklyn were conveyed to the husband of Mrs. Storm by the testator, and that only four days prior to his death, by a codicil to his will, he directed that a mortgage upon said property be paid, and that this was done by way of compensation to Mrs. Storm for her services.

Case still on.

D. D. Field for plaintiff; J. W. Gerard for defendants.

Disagreed.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Wm. C. Walker et al. vs. Henry Ball et al.—This case was stated in the Times of the 7th. The plaintiffs sued as assignees of one Alexander [illegible], for money claimed to be due from the defendants for building the marble-work of their store at the corner of Prince-street and Broadway.

The defence was that the defendants were to have $50 per day, after a certain date, for every day that should elapse before the completion of the work; and that the contractor was to have $50 per day for as many days as the work was completed prior to that certain date. The defendants alleged that the work was not done for 150 days after the time so fixed, and set up the amount to be computed at $50 per day for that time, as a counter claim.

The jury now disagreed and were discharged.

The University Law Class Admitted to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

On motion of Professor Wm. B. Wedgewood, of the Law Department of the New-York University, the students of that class were now admitted to practice upon taking the usual oath and signing the roll.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge McCunn, John Sullivan was tried for grand larceny, and acquitted.

John Carey pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, (passing counterfeit money,) and was remanded for sentence.

John Resseique pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

John Paris, an Italian, pleaded guilty to defrauding two of his countrymen out of money, by means of false passenger tickets, and was remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Schuyler vs. Morris.—The material allegations and averments in the complaint being denied by the defendant, the application by the plaintiff for an injunction denied, with $7 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 8, 1862.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	101½	15,000 Am. Gold	103½
15,000 U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	103	[illegible] do	103¼
210,000 do	103½	110,000 do	103
11,000 U. S. 5s '65 Coup.	[illegible]	[illegible] do	b60 103
War Loan re'r'g	101	[illegible] do	103
21,000 Tre. 7 3-10 p.c. N.	103¾	25 Pacific M. S. Co.	117½
50,000 do	[illegible]	100 do	117½
7,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr Ctfs	99¾	50 do	s15 117½
3,000 Kentucky St. 6s	[illegible]	50 do	117½
2,000 do	91½	50 do	s10 117½
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bds., '62	88	719 N. Y. Cen. R.	89
5,000 Ill. War Loan	88½	100 do	s10 88
12,500 do	96½	[illegible] do	88
20,000 Ind. State War Ln.	98	[illegible] do	[illegible]
1,000 Mich. St. 6 wr. L.	97	50 do	b15 88½
4,000 Ten. St. 6s, '90	58	100 do	b10 88½
5,000 do	b15 58	400 do	s30 88½
5,000 N. C. State 6s	73	200 Ill. Cen. R. S.	b30 62
5,000 Mo. State 6s	53	600 do	62
3,000 do	52½	400 Erie Railway	s30 38½
7,000 do	52¾	200 do	s30 38
10,000 do	52¾	100 do	s30 38
2,000 Mo. 6s, Iss. to H. & St. J. R.	52½	300 do	38
		450 do	38
14,000 Cal. State 7s	91	300 do	b30 38½
2,000 do	91½	650 Hud. Riv. R.	41
3,000 Min. S. 8 p. c. Bd	90	50 do	b60 41½
2,000 Erie R. 1st M. Bds	104	50 do	b30 41½
2,000 E. R. 4th M. Bds	89½	50 do	b60 41½
3,000 H. R. 2d M. Bds	98	150 do	b30 41½
4,000 Har. 1st M. Bds.	101½	50 do	s30 41
2,000 do	101½	100 do	s30 41½
5,000 do	101	250 do	41½
3,000 M. C. 8 p. c. Bds, Old	s10 102	100 do	b30 41½
		100 Harlem Railroad	14½
9,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. Bds	103	300 do	14½
		105 Michigan Cen. R.	59
1,000 Gosh. B. Bds	95	150 do	60½
3,000 Mich. C. 8 p. c. 1st m. sk. fd. cn. bs.	104½	100 do	60½
		100 do	s30 60
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. bs	93	100 do	b30 60½
12,000 do	92½	150 M. S. & N. I. R.	s10 24½
5,000 do	92	200 do	24½
4,000 do	92½	300 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	49½
5,000 LaC. & M. L. G. bs	20	50 do	b60 49½
5,000 do	20½	50 Clev. & Pitts. R.	19½
3,000 C. & N. W. S. F. bs	92	5 Cin., C. & C. R.	114
2,000 H. & St. Jo. R. bs	67	50 Ga. & Chic. R.	71½
12,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	57	200 do	b30 71½
1,000 M. & P. DuC. 1st m.	94½	17 Clev. & Tol. R.	45½
1,000 C. & T. S. F. bs	92	200 do	45½
95 Mechanics' Bank	106	100 do	b60 45½
15 Bank of New-York	100	70 do	45½
20 Merchants Bank	100	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	62
10 Bank of Commerce	97	100 do	62½
61 Metropolitan Bk	103	20 do	62½
100 East River Bank	90	100 do	62½
8 Continental Bank	92	100 do	62½
650 Erie Railway Pref.	66	132 M. & P. Du C. R.	29
400 do	s30 66	29 M. & P. Du. C. 2d p.	62½
100 do	b30 66½		

SECOND BOARD.

$41,000 Tre. 7 3-10 p. c. N.	103¾	5 Erie Railway	38½
3,000 Missouri St. 6s	52½	100 do	b60 38½
10,000 do	52½	20 Erie Railroad Pref.	65½
7,500 N. Carolina St. 6s	72	50 do	b30 66
3,000 Ill. War Loan	96	250 Clev. & Tol. R.	45½
5,000 do	96½	100 do	b15 45½
1,000 Gal. & C. 1st m.	103	200 Hudson River R.	41½
1,000 do	102½	50 do	b30 41½
1,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f. b.	92	100 do	41½
5,000 M. So. sk. fd. bs.	92½	50 Mich. Central R.	59½
30 Am. Ex. Bk.	94	100 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	62
30 do	93½	50 do	b30 62½
10,000 American Gold	103	15 Panama Railroad	128½
35 Pacific Mail St. Co.	117½	25 Galena & Chic. R.	71
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	b60 88½	50 do	s15 71
250 do	89½	100 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	29
200 Harlem R. Pref.	38½		

THURSDAY, May 8—P. M.

The process of converting United States Notes, of lawful tender, into the Public Stock of Feb. 25, 1862, bearing 6 ℔ cent. interest, made *payable 20 years after date, but redeemable at the* pleasure of the Government after 5 years, was inaugurated at the United States Treasury in this City to-day. The first applicants for such conversion were Messrs. Livermore, Clews & Co., of Wall-street, for $50,000. They were immediately followed by five or six other applicants, for various sums, including one or two City Bank officers. The whole sum taken up to-day is $132,000. The process will doubtless go on with the increasing ease in the Money market, and but little delay, we understand, will be incurred in having the Coupon Bonds or Registered Certificates returned from Washington. After a short time the prepared Bonds and Certificates will probably be left with the Treasury, to avoid delay altogether. As the interest upon this portion of the Public Debt, as well as all other issues, is payable in Gold, the applicants will understand that the accrued interest since May 1, from which the Stock will bear date, to the time of conversion, must also be paid in Gold. The following are the sections of the Act of Feb. 25, authorizing these conversions:

An Act to authorize the issue of United States Notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, $150,000,000 of United States Notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than $5 each: *Provided, however,* that fifty millions of said Notes shall be in lieu of the Demand Treasury Notes authorized to be issued by the Act of July 17, 1861, which said Demand Notes shall be taken up as rapidly as practicable, and the Notes herein provided for substituted for them. *And further Provided,* That the amount of the two kinds of Notes together shall at no time exceed the sum of $150,000,000, and such *Notes herein authorized shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports, and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatsoever, except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid.* And any holders of said United States notes depositing any sum not less than $50, or some multiple of $50, with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and payable twenty years from the date thereof. And such United States notes shall be received the same as coin, at their par value, in payment for any loans that may be hereafter sold or negotiated by the Secretary, and may be reissued from time to time as the exigencies of the public interests shall require.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the Treasury Notes and floating debt of the United States, he is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon bonds, or registered bonds to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, *redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from date,* and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually. And the bonds herein authorized shall be of such denominations not less than $50, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bonds at any time, at the market value thereof, for the coin of the United States, or for any of the Treasury notes that have been or may hereafter be issued under any former Act of Congress, or for any United States notes that may be issued under the provisions of this Act; and all stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations or associations, within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority.

The Stock Market was generally tame to-day, *as compared with the excitement of the previous three or four days.* The amount of business accomplished was not near so large as on Tuesday or Wednesday. The orders to the Commission Brokers were nevertheless very active, and prices on Government securities, the leading Railway Stocks and Railway Mortgages were well sustained, considering the previous rapid advance. The market opened at the early Board quite strong in Government Stocks, including the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds and Treasury Certificates of 1863. The Border State Stocks were ½@1 ℔ cent. lower than yesterday, and a corresponding decline was indicated on New-York Central, Erie, and Erie Preferred, and ½@1 ℔ cent. on some of the Western Shares. On the other hand, Pacific Mail Shares were firm, and Hudson River higher than on Wednesday, advancing in the afternoon to 42 ℔ cent. The absence of exciting War news early in the day, and the disposition evinced by one or two parties inside the Board to take a *short* line in Stocks at the advanced prices, undoubtedly created the panic in the General Market; but at the close of business it seemed doubtful whether these inferences would long continue to repress the advancing tendency in prices.

Late in the afternoon the following were the bidding rates on the speculative list:

New-York Central	88½	Michigan Central	59½
Erie	38½	Michigan Southern	24½
Erie Preferred	65½	Mich. Guarant'd	48½
Tennessees	58½	Illinois Central	62
Missouris	52½	Galena	71½
Pacific	117½	Toledo	45½
Hudson	41½	Rock Island	62½

The City Bank Shares were less firm than yesterday, the exceptions being Metropolitan and National, both of which are 2@2½ ℔ cent. higher:

New-York	100	Mech'cs' B'g Asso'n	86
Manhattan	125	Broadway	125
Merchants'	100	American Exchange	93
Mechanics'	106	Pacific	110
Union	97	Bank of the Republic	98
America	105	Hanover	88
City	112	Metropolitan	103
Phœnix	96	People's	86
Tradesman's	94	East River	90
Fulton	115	Nassau	99
Greenwich	125	Shoe & Leather	91
Butchers' & Drovers'	110	Corn Exchange	92
National	96	Marine	100
Merch'ts' Exchange	85	Commonwealth	86
Seventh Ward	120	Park	105½
State of New-York	90	Manuf'rs' & Merc'ts'	94

The Railway Mortgages were somewhat irregular. New-York Central 6 ℔ cents, Hudson Firsts, Harlem Seconds, and Delaware and Lackawanna Seconds, were higher. Northwestern Seconds and Michigan Southerns fell off.

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	93½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	104½	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. '75	99½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	105	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	105	T. H. & A. seconds, 6 ℔ c.	65
Erie firsts, '68	104	L. C. & M. L. G. Bonds	20½
Erie fourths, '80	89	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	92
Erie fifths, '88	89	Chi. & N. W. firsts	66
Hudson firsts, '69	107	Chi. & N. W. seconds	18½
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	103	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	70
Harlem firsts, '69–'72	101½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	66
Harlem seconds, '68	95	Lack. & W. Bonds	99
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Del., Lack. & W. sec'ds	98
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ ct. '69–'72	102	Tol. & Wabash firsts	67
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ℔ c. '82	104½	Tol. & Wabash 2ds	55½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c.	103	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bs.	60
M. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	94	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	94½
M. So. 7 ℔ c. seconds	76	Gal. & Chicago firsts	101
N. Ind. firsts	95	Clev. & Toledo, s. f.	92
N. I. Goshen line	85		

The price of Gold advanced to 103@103¼ ℔ cent., to-day, which imparted some firmness to Exchange on London, the rate being 114 ℔ cent. at the close of the day. The market for Money is easy at 4@5 ℔ cent. on temporary employment, and 5@6 ℔ cent. on prime discounts. The daily disbursements of the Government which concentrate at this point continue to swell the line of *deposits and country bank balances in the City* Banks, and as there is no corresponding increase in the demand from Merchants or Brokers for Money, even at the reduced rates of interest, attention is directed to Government securities of every class, and in which a heavy business is doing in the Street, independent of the registered sales at the Stock Exchange. A similar condition of things is reported, we believe, from Boston and Philadelphia. The following are the reported figures of the Banks of the three cities for the present week, compared with the previous week, and with the reports of this time last year:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, May 3	[illegible]	$100,[illegible]	$35,[illegible]	$8,[illegible]
Boston, May 5	60,[illegible]	22,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	6,453,[illegible]
Phila., May 5	[illegible]	21,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	$154,774,[illegible]	$48,[illegible]	$17,[illegible]
Last week	214,[illegible]	144,[illegible]	50,017,001	17,[illegible]
Last year	211,[illegible]	129,[illegible]	49,[illegible]	16,[illegible]

The mail from Washington this morning brought $2,440,000 new United States notes, of which $900,000 are in 100's, $400,000 in 50's, $320,000 in 20's, $320,000 in 10's, and $300,000 in 5's.

The following was the day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $4,197,114 94, including $244,000 for Customs; Payments, $2,103,835 04; Balance, $19,537,268 48.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 8, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 52 bbls. Ashes, 10,000 bbls. Flour, 123 bbls. and 501 bags Corn Meal, 22,038 bushels Wheat, 3,450 bushels Corn, 30 bushels Barley, 2,018 bushels Oats, 3,557 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,460 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are salable and steady, at $5 62½ ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls are scarce and nominal.

COFFEE—Java has been purchased to the extent of 50 bags at 24½c., and 11,000 mats at 25c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy; 400 bales Middling were reported sold at 25c.@25c. ℔ lb., but holders generally claim higher prices, and do not appear to be eager to sell.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, partly for export, but at reduced prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,650 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 85@$4 95; inferior to choice extra State at $5 05@$5 35, chiefly at $5 05@$5 10; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 80@$4 95; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5@$5 90; extra Indiana and Michigan at [illegible] to choice; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 [illegible] ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85@$4 95
Extra State	5 05@ 5 35
Superfine Western	4 80@ 4 95
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 00@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 05@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 20@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 40@ 6 40
Extra Genesee	5 40@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 25@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in moderate demand, at drooping prices. Sales 1,450 bbls., at $5 50@$5 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is plenty and depressed, including extra at $5@$6 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 1,600 bbls. Rye Flour is salable at $3@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $2 75 for Jersey, and $3 for good Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy and lower. The demand is limited. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 16,000 bushels, including Canada Club on private terms; white Western, part at $1 30@$1 35; red Western, (winter,) part at $1 22½@$1 28, and Milwaukee Club at $1 16½ ℔ bushel. Corn is depressed and cheaper; sales, 61,000 bushels at 53c.@56c., closing at 53c.@55c., for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, 45c.@49c. for unsound do., and 56c.@57c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand, at steady rates; sales, 3,500 bushels at 80c.@82c. ℔ bushel. Barley continues dull and nominal. Oats are in fair request, including Canada, at 41c.@42½c.; Western at 40c.@42c., and State at 42½c.@43½c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is salable and firm, at 80c.@[illegible], chiefly within the range, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request, including last year's crop, at 12c.@18c. ℔ lb.

METALS—Have been inactive to-day at previous figures.

MOLASSES—Sales 57 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 25c.@30c.; and 200 bbls. old crop New-Orleans, at 28c.@31½c., per gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A moderate demand exists for Spirits of Turpentine, which is now quoted very firm, generally at $1 50 per gallon. Wilmington Tar is in some request at $11 50 per bbl. Nothing new in Resin.

OILS—A limited business has been reported to-day, at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active and prices are less buoyant. Sales, 2,350 bbls., at $13 for Mess; $12 50@$12 50 for Prime Mess; and $10@$10 12½ for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 4½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Bacon is unaltered; sales 600 boxes at 6½c.@7½c. ℔ lb. Lard is less buoyant; sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7½c.@8½c. ℔ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales, 265 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 50@$12 75 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $16 75@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand, at 9c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@19c. for State ℔ lb. Cheese is in lively request, at 7c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 80 tcs. Carolina at $7@$7 25, and 600 bags East India at $4 87½@$5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been brisker and firmer to-day. Sales 2,250 hhds., including Cuba, at 6⅞c.@8⅝c., and Porto Rico at 7½c.@8½c.; also, (by auction,) 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 7 15-16c.@8 3-16c., and 280 hhds. New-Orleans at 7¼c.@7 9-16c., and 41 boxes Havana, part 7½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 60,000 lbs. at 8½c.@9c., chiefly 9c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 2,800 bbls., at 25½c.@26½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been restricted, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 8½d.@9d.; Corn, 7½d.@8d. ℔ bush.; Cotton, 5-16d. ℔ lb.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@27s. 6d., and by steamer, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s., and by steamer, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For Cork—A bark, with Grain, for orders, at 7s. 6d. ℔ quarter. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ tc.; Hops, ½d. ℔ lb.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Tobacco, 27s. 6d., and Tallow, 25s. 6d. ℔ ton.

Mails to Nova Scotia—Prepayment of Postage.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 5, 1862.

SIR: I have to inform you that a new arrangement has been concluded between this Department and the General Post-office of the Province of Nova Scotia, requiring the full prepayment of postage to destination, by postage stamps, upon letters exchanged between the United States and Nova Scotia, on and after the 1st of June next; each country to retain, as at present, all the postage it collects.

All letters, therefore, mailed in the United States and addressed to Nova Scotia, on and after the 1st of June, 1862, will be required to be prepaid by United States postage stamps, at the existing rates, viz.: 10 cents the single rate for all distances not over 3,000 miles from the frontier line, and 15 cents for greater distances.

Letters received in this country from Nova Scotia will likewise come fully prepaid, and are to be delivered without further charge.

The prepayment of postage to all the other British North American Provinces continues optional, as at present.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.
Postmaster of New-York, N. Y.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

British Queen	Liverpool	Halifax	April 19
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	April 20
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	April 30
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May 1
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 6
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	May 7
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 14
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Bremen	New-York	Southampton	May 10
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	May 10
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 17
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	May 24
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	May 24
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Canada	New-York	Liverpool	June 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close, daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

BILL—READ M'DOODLE'S HORSE STORY IN the CAUCASIAN this week.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 55 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

MORGAN STALLION FOR SALE CHEAP—Young, sound and kind; a splendid animal. Call and see him, at the livery stable corner of Crosby and Bleecker sts.

HORSES FOR SALE.—THREE SPLENDID carriage horses; also, a fine saddle horse, suitable for ladies' use. Apply at the private stable, No. 140 Greene-st.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

JOHN S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, BENZINE, BURNING FLUID, COAL OIL LAMPS AND LAMP MATERIALS.
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL, CRUDE PETROLEUM, &C. REFINED OIL packed in cans and cases for export, with dispatch.
NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

S—T—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

BRICKS FOR SALE CHEAP.—500,000 BRICKS on the yard at Staten Island will be sold cheap, to close an assignment. Also, a 25-horse power steam engine. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.
SHERIFF'S SALE—HOTEL FURNITURE.
On FRIDAY, May 9, at 10½ o'clock,
At the salesrooms, No. 480 Broadway,
COMPRISING THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A HOTEL,
Consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, patent mangle, rosewood, grand action and square piano, billiard table, rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak chamber, parlor and dining-room furniture, in every variety, elegant French plate pier and mantel glasses, beds, bedding, mattresses, crockery, china, glass ware, cutlery, plated ware, &c., together with a large lot of kitchen furniture and utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues will be ready early on morning of sale.
By order of JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.
NOTICE.—Parties furnishing will find this sale well worthy their attention.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, May 10, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine private collection of oil-paintings, by celebrated American artists, being the entire gallery of a gentleman connoisseur, comprising the works of Gignoux, Durand, J. F. Cropsey, H. Peters, Gray, James Hart, William Hart, A. F. Tait, G. H. Hall, Casilear, D. Johnson, Shattuck, Bellows, A. Weiss, Board, Oertel, Van Boest, J. G. Brown, Dellonnard, and others of equal celebrity, forming a very select and fine collection of American paintings. They will be ready for exhibition as above on and after Wednesday, 7th inst., with catalogues.

EDWARD SINTERNICON, Auctioneer.
BY C. W. DAVENPORT.
ELEGANT PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY AND HALL FURNITURE.
On SATURDAY, May 10, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.
A large stock of elegant household furniture. Also, an assortment of second-hand furniture, piano-fortes, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
VALUABLE HORSES AND CARRIAGES.—HENRY H. LEEDS will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, at the stable No. 17 East 13th-st., near 5th-av., valuable horses, carriages, harness, &c., the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, viz.:
One pair bay horses, 15 hands high, long tail.
One curtain carriage in good order, made by Wood Brothers.
One fine double silver-plated harness.
A pair of valuable horses, bay and black, very fast.
A bay horse, sound and kind and gentle.
A sorrel horse, pony built, excellent saddle horse.
A fine Rockaway, pole and shafts and double harness.
One doctor's gig, phaeton and single harness.
Two men's saddles, in good order.
One pony sleigh.
Three robes—one black bear, very fine; one large buffalo and one wolf.
Together with horse blankets, sheets and other articles.
The stable to let. Inquire of the auctioneers.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON WILL SELL, at their salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., first door east of Broadway, on FRIDAY, May 9, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, silver-plated and brass rods, oil-cloths, door mats, brochette window curtains and cornices, window shades, mahogany and black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, rocking chairs, mahogany inlaid chairs, oak dag-seat chairs, cane rockers, mahogany chairs, lounges, work table, easy chair in delaine, oak bookcase and library table, feather beds, hair mattresses, pillows and bolsters, palliasses, quilts, mahogany window lounges, mahogany arm chairs, cane seat reception chairs, bookcase and secretary, hall chairs, gothic black walnut parlor suite in fancy reps, elegant mahogany etageres, plate-glass doors and back; oak marble-top buffet, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 9, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an elegant collection of modern oil-paintings of the American and French schools, among which will be found the Harbor of Antwerp, by the late A. Van Boest, said to be his largest and finest picture; also several smaller paintings and drawings by the same artist. Landscape, by Delamard, painted expressly for the Paris Exhibition of 1859; Interiors, by Lucien de Mets, Delgrand, Mascard and Noblis; Landscapes and Marines, by G. Innes, C. Lefebvre, Michelon, A. F. Viron, A. Pelletier, Girard, Menlet, Hocking, Giraudet, Holby and others. The above are all elegantly framed, and worthy the attention of connoisseurs. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood suites in brocatel, mahogany suites in plush and hair-cloth, lounges, rosewood marble top centre tables, mahogany marble top side tables, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, black walnut dressing bureaus, oak and black walnut extension dining tables, oak and black walnut sideboards with marble tops, oak dining room chairs in reps and leather, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, washstands, toilet sets, Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, oil-cloths, chandeliers, mirrors, gilt frame engravings, and lot of kitchen furniture, all of which has been removed for convenience of sale and will be sold without reserve.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—BY A. JOURNEAY, SATURDAY, May 10, at 11 A. M.,
At salesroom No. 372 Broadway,
Of new and second-hand household furniture,
Comprising
Rosewood suites in brocatel and hair-cloth.
French plate mirrors.
Tables, chairs, lounges.
Made-up carpets in tapestry and
Velvet, &c., &c.
Office furniture,
Desks, chairs,
Stools, &c.
Removed for convenience of sale.

AUCTION SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 12th day of May, at 2 o'clock of that day, at the dock near Vanandale's house, on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, in the town of Huntington and county of Suffolk, the sloop *Dispatch*, with her sails, boat, anchors, mast, cables and appurtenances, to her belonging. Said sloop is of the burden of fifty 4-95 tons, or thereabouts. Sale positive, and terms made known on day of sale.—Dated May 1, 1862.
CHARLES H. JONES, SARAH JONES, PHEBE J. HEWLETT, } Executor and Executrixes of Walter R. Jones, deceased.
CHARLES H. JONES,
Executor of Joshua T. Jones, deceased.

EDWARD SINTERNICON, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, &c.—By C. W. DAVENPORT, on FRIDAY, May 9, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No. 165 West 37th-st., the whole of the furniture of said residence, consisting of carved rosewood parlor suites in green brocatel, marble top tables, 7-octave piano-forte, English Brussels carpets, mantel mirrors, clock, extension table, mahogany sideboard, chairs, &c., black walnut and other chamber suites, mattresses, feather beds, stair carpets, oil-cloths, carved hall stand, glass, china and the usual articles of housekeeping. The whole is in excellent order and was new one year since.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—WOOLEN MILL AND WATER POWER.—About 35 acres of land, woolen factory, with new machinery, storehouse, dwellings, &c., all new. The water power is large and unsurpassed, situated on the Hudson River, and will be sold on the premises at Sandy Hill, Washington County, N. Y., on the 14th day of May next. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE HARVEY, Esq., President Farmers Bank, Fort Edward, N. Y.; Messrs. FRISBEE & STUART, No. 122 Duane-st., New-York; J. T. LEE, West Troy, N. Y., or ORSON RICHARDS, Esq., Sandy Hill, N. Y.

GEO. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.
HOLBROOK & CAGNEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, in 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all the costly furniture of the house, consisting of two rosewood parlor suites, one piano and stool, two pier-glasses, fine Brussels and ingrain carpets, hall oil-cloths, curtains, marble-top tables, bedsteads, bureaus and washstands; one Plimpton bedstead; mattresses, bolsters and pillows, beds and bedding; extension-table and dining chairs, kitchen furniture, &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON WILL SELL, in front of their salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., the first store east of Broadway, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, the well-known gray horse called *Spotty*; 9 years old, 15 hands high, warranted sound, kind and gentle; trots in 2:50; showy, fine action, and a very desirable horse. Also, road wagon, made by Dusenbury & Van Duzer, set harness, whip, blankets, &c. Also, saddle and bridle.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 9, AT 9 1-2 o'clock, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, ANNUAL SALE OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., from families removing, comprising a great variety of velvet, Brussels, three-ply, ingrain and stair carpets, rugs, oil-cloths, &c. Also, a large quantity of stair rods. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL FURNITURE.—A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 279 4th-av., near 23d-st., the rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture of a gentleman's family discontinuing housekeeping. Catalogues at the sale.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE the CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, General Garden Culture, Grapevines, and for early Potatoes; $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will mature the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 7 bbls., and over, $1 50 per bbl., or only $15 per ton, delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. ARTHUR & SON,
BOOT UPPERS,
SHOE UPPERS,
GAITER UPPERS,
BALMORALS.
The Customer Shoe Trade can always rely on our using none but the primest quality of every material in every variety of style and workmanship.
M. ARTHUR & SON, No. 60 Gold-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LEFT IN A BROADWAY AND FIFTH-AV. stage, at Fulton Ferry, on Wednesday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a bundle containing a black silk dress pattern. The finder will receive a suitable reward on leaving it with A. D. FERRIS, Receiving Teller, Bank of New-York, corner of Wall and William sts.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible] NO. [illegible] BROADWAY,
[illegible] STYLES OF [illegible]
BLUE HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
[illegible] HOLLAND,
PAINTED,
GOLD,
WINDOW SHADES.
KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY.
DAMASK CURTAINS
SATIN CURTAINS
BROCATEL CURTAINS
MUSLIN CURTAINS
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS
LACE CURTAINS
No. 359.
LACE.

SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
NOW OPEN.
A full assortment of all the
LEADING STYLES,
at extremely low prices.
MELTON CLOTH SACQUES, (new shades,) at $3 to $6.
PEARL DRAB FRENCH CLOTH, (new shades, just out,) at $4 to $7.
RICH LUSTRE BLACK SILK SACQUES, richly trimmed, at $6 50 to $10.
In point of style and quality, ladies will find our garments are superior to those found in many stores on Broadway and Canal-st., and our prices we guarantee 25 to 30 per cent. less.
W. K. PEYTON,
EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT PEYTON'S
CHEAP STORE, No. 274 Bowery,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! in White Quilts, Linen Damask Table-cloths, Towels, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings.
ALSO
AT PEYTON'S
CHEAP STORE, No. 274 Bowery,
BROCHE, STELLA, CASHMERE and ZEPHYR SHAWLS, at a GREAT SACRIFICE, from the LARGE AUCTIONS during the week.

PATON & CO.,
NO. 343 BROADWAY.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, 5th inst., their fine assortment of
CHINTZES
and other materials, suitable for Slip Coverings.
PRICES REDUCED.
3-4 English Chintzes from 12c. to 25c.
4-4 English Chintzes from 18c. to 25c.
4-4 French Chintzes from 18c. to 40c.
Dimities, Twills, &c., &c., proportionately low.
PATON & CO., No. 343 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
SPECIAL SALE.
I am now selling (notwithstanding the heavy tariff) BLACK SILKS at lower prices than they have been sold in many years. We have all widths, from 22 to 40 inches wide, from 63 cents up; also, MANTILLA SILKS, with very rich lustre. "Please note the address."
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, a few doors south of Houston-st.

WINDOW SHADES
AT
RETAIL.
Plain, Fancy and Gilt-bordered Shades made and put up at the shortest notice and at low prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 343 Broadway.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—all kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacks, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, basques, &c., &c., Garibaldi, Costumes, Ladies' ready-made chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under garments; fluted handkerchiefs, infants' cloaks, and coat-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

EAST INDIA PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS—Black and colored, plain, plaid and striped, the most durable material for Summer wear; also, elegant shawls and Tussore silks, Canton and Japanese crapes, yellow nankeens, seersucker, beef pongees, [illegible], embroidered pineapple handkerchiefs and linen, the finest, as well as every style. Novel American [illegible] goods, barkwork fans, &c. Wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $[illegible] to join the advertiser, who has likewise, in a safe, lucrative, staple business, with which the advertiser is perfectly acquainted, from many years' experience. Most satisfactory references given and required. It is a very desirable opportunity, as will be shown. One acquainted with the paper, book, or stationery trade, would have advantage. Address, with real name and reference, EXCELSIOR, Box No. 163 Times Office. Honorable confidence observed.

DENTIST'S PROPERTY FOR SALE—IMPLEMENTS, tools and furniture, including (if agreeable to both parties) rent of a portion of the premises, to be occupied by the purchaser, as the successor of JOSEPH WOODBRIDGE, Dentist, No. 154 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; also, horse, harness, carriage, saddle, bridle and sundries. Inquire at the premises, or No. 60 Wall-st., in Brooklyn Insurance Company office, for J. E. WOODBRIDGE, Administrator.

MEDALS AND COINS.—A LARGE QUANTITY of medals and coins for sale; also one set of Napoleon Medals, one set of Dassier's Medals of the English Kings, and one set of Medals of the Roman Empire. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st., dealer in medals, coins and paintings.

A YOUNG MAN OF INTEGRITY, WHO can give undoubted references, and loan his employer $1,000 on good security, to be used in increasing the business, can hear of a good situation—salary, $[illegible] per year—in a staple business, and with a reliable concern. For particulars address Box No. 1,880 Post-office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF LARGE EXPERIENCE in banking, and not having a sufficient capital, wishes to connect himself with a good party having $20,000 or $30,000, for the purpose of establishing a Banking office, in a very desirable village in this State. Address BANKER, Box No. 3,914 Post-office, New-York.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO TRAVELING AGENTS.—Several new and valuable articles needed in every family, furnished at very low rates; good salesmen can make a permanent and profitable business. One man wanted in each large city. For particulars address, with stamp, F. C. BROWNELL, New-York.

$500.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WITH the above amount, can secure an equal interest in a remunerative business. Apply to S. BOLIVAR, No. 335 Broadway.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET at No. 53 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of C. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 9 A. M.

REMOVALS.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1862.
THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY have been removed to the second story of the Merchants' Exchange Building, directly over their former offices. The entrance is through the south portion of the building, on Wall-st.

DR. LEWIS HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 3 Jay-st. to No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.—REMOVED
TO
NO. 170 BROADWAY,
Southeast corner of Maiden-lane.
INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
Also, against loss by Inland Navigation and Transportation.
JAMES VAN NORDEN, President.
R. C. COMBES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 166 LIBERTY-ST., to No. 12 Park place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 60 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Faraday's Building, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

MRS. GIBSON HAS REMOVED HER DAY and Boarding School for Young Ladies from No. 38 to No. 40 Union-square, next door to the house she formerly occupied.

HALL, CORNELL & CO. HAVE REMOVED from No. 123 Maiden-lane to No. 118 Pearl-st., between William and Nassau sts.

WM. C. GILMAN & SON, DEALERS IN Insurance Scrip, have removed to No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.'S
(Formerly Williams & Orvis')
CELEBRATED DOUBLE THREAD
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
FROM $25 TO $60. These machines, celebrated throughout New-England and the West, are not surpassed by any others in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible makers. Better machines for family use have never been made. They are simple, reliable and warranted.
SALESROOM, No. 609 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.
N. B.—Circulars and samples of stitching sent to all applicants, and favorable inducements offered to agents.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of P. H. DIAMOND, 533 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAPE & FLOYD,
SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
Nos. 84 and 86 Allen-st., Nos. 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 163 Fulton Market.
PROVISIONS of all kinds carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW-CASE FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIFUL case in which Mr. S. Cahill exhibited his stock of boots and shoes at the Crystal Palace, will now be sold for less than the first cost. To be seen at No. 377 Broadway.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & [illegible], Manufacturers, No. 122 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—REASON AND FOLLY; or LIFE IN PARIS.

WALLACK'S—THE JEALOUS WIFE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

G. L. FOX'S OLYMPIC THEATRE—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD—FROLIC OF THE FAIRIES—HERCULES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Accounts from Yorktown to Wednesday noon bring us reports that Gen. MCCLELLAN was at that time some distance beyond Williamsburgh, in hot pursuit of the flying rebel army, which was retreating in the greatest panic across the Chickahominy River. Our forces came up with them the second time about eight miles from Williamsburgh, where they attempted to make another stand, but after a brisk skirmish fled. A large additional number of prisoners were captured in this encounter, and a number of deserters had come into our lines, who gave the most deplorable account of the condition of the rebel army, as evidenced by their own condition of physical exhaustion. A later dispatch states that the main portion of the flying rebels had succeeded in crossing the Chickahominy, and had destroyed the bridges in their rear; and that Gen. MCCLELLAN was temporarily resting his victorious troops on the east bank. It is stated to have been the general impression at Yorktown that Gen. MCCLELLAN had thus got the enemy precisely where he wanted them. Not less than fifty steamers were meantime engaged in transporting troops up the York River to West Point, from which place they were designed to proceed across the Peninsula, to intercept the rebel retreat. But most important of all is the intelligence telegraphed from Fortress Monroe yesterday, that at 4 o'clock in the morning the iron-clad war-ship *Galena*, accompanied by the gunboats *Aroostook* and *Port Royal*, proceeded up James River toward Richmond, to intercept the flight of the rebels in that direction. They passed the Day's Point Battery without difficulty, and, at last accounts, were far up the river. Later in the day it was ascertained that Sewall's Point was being evacuated by the rebels, and the *Monitor*, the *Naugatuck* and several of our gunboats proceeded in that direction.

Capt. BAILEY, of the gunboat *Cayuga*, bearer of dispatches from Commodore FARRAGUT, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, and telegraphed from that point to the Secretary of the Navy the glorious news that not only is New-Orleans captured, but that Forts Jackson, St. Philip, Livingston and Pike are in our possession, together with all the batteries below and above New-Orleans, and the whole line of the Mississippi River, from the Gulf to Baton Rouge, and probably to Memphis. He says the enemy destroyed from eight to ten million dollars worth of cotton and shipping. Our total loss is but 36 killed and 123 wounded; that of the enemy is from 1,000 to 1,500, besides several hundred prisoners.

A brisk skirmish took place on Wednesday afternoon in Gen. BANKS' Department, near the Shenandoah River, in which several men were killed, wounded and taken prisoners. It was also reported at New-Market that a skirmish took place near Staunton, between ASHBY's advance and EDWARD JOHNSON's rebel command, in which the latter was repulsed.

We learn from the Mountain Department that a portion of Gen. COX's command advanced and occupied Giles' Court-house and Darrows, at New-[illegible], on Wednesday, the rebels there flying on the appearance of our men. A number of prisoners were captured, and an abundance of commissary stores. Our dispatch states that Gen. MILROY was engaged with the enemy yesterday, and that Gen. SCHENCK was advancing.

Dispatches from the division moving under Gen. COX, on the Kanawha line, report a sharp engagement between the force under Col. SCAMMON and [illegible] rebels, at Camp Creek, a fork of Blue [illegible], on the morning of the 1st. Six of the enemy were killed, and a considerable number wounded and prisoners. We lost one man killed and twenty slightly wounded. The rebels were completely routed and fled. A scouting party from the Forty-seventh Ohio, on the Lewisburgh road, took four prisoners near Sewall Mountain. The weather is reported clear.

The following are extracts from an official dispatch, sent to headquarters at Nashville, by Gen. DUMONT, under date of Lebanon, May 5: "We surprised the enemy under Cols. MORGAN and WOOD at 4 this morning, at this place. After a hard-fought battle of one and a half hours, and a running fight of eighteen miles in pursuit, we achieved a complete victory. My force was about six hundred, composed of detachments of WYNKOOP's Pennsylvania, and CLAY SMITH's and WOLFORD's Kentucky Cavalry. That of the enemy was stated by himself at over eight hundred, and the disloyal inhabitants not in the army opened murderous fire on our soldiers from the houses, and kept it up till the organized force fled or were slain or captured. The force on either side was exclusively mounted. I captured one hundred and fifty prisoners, including R. C. WOOD, late Lieutenant in United States Army; three Captains, four Lieutenants; also, one hundred and fifty horses, and one hundred stand of arms. Our killed will not exceed six, and our wounded twenty-five. Among the latter are Col. CLAY SMITH, in the leg, and Col. WOOLFORD, in the abdomen. We lost no prisoners except Major GIVEN, of the Seventh Pennsylvania, who fell into the enemy's hands during a street fight, mistaking them for our troops. In this little affair, intrepidity and personal daring were conspicuous throughout. The Nashville *Union* says it is reliably reported by messengers from Lebanon that MORGAN himself is among the killed. Col. WOOLFORD's wound, it is said, is not dangerous; the ball passed around the body."

A letter in the Louisville *Journal* gives an account of a scouting expedition made by a detachment of Col. WOOLFORD's Cavalry, from Glasgow to Nashville, within the past fortnight. The route was through Burksville and Albany, in Kentucky, thence crossing into Tennessee, and successively occupying Livingston, Overton County; Cooksville, Putnam County; and Gainsboro', Jackson County. The effect of the movement was most beneficial, breaking up various marauding gangs and taking a large number of prisoners—among them Lieut. GOOD BARROW and twenty of the rebel MCHENRY's men, and SMITH, who has been an active participant in the misdeeds of the notorious CHAMP FERGUSON, for whom Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON has offered a reward of $500. The command accomplished about three hundred miles in two weeks, although delayed nearly half the time by the swollen condition of the Wolf and Obed Rivers.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Messrs. FOSTER, of Connecticut; DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, and DAVIS, of Kentucky, were appointed a Special Committee to consider the Humphreys impeachment case presented by the House. The House bill, to establish a port of entry and delivery at Hilton Head, S. C., was passed. A petition from citizens of Florida, asking the passage of a confiscation bill, was presented. The bill making an appropriation for the payment of volunteers was taken up, and, after some debate, was passed. The bill limiting the number of Major and Brigadier Generals was also passed. The number is fixed at 20 of the former and 200 of the latter. The bill to establish a Department of Agriculture was passed—25 to 13—after considerable debate. The bill for the appointment of medical storekeepers was passed, with an amendment authorizing the President to appoint Chaplains at hospitals. Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, called up his bill to collect taxes on lands in insurrectionary districts; but after an explanation of its provisions it was postponed until to-day. The bill relative to the selection of jurors for the District of Columbia was passed. After some further business of no particular importance the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Iowa contested election case, which involves the question of the right of Mr. VANDEVER to a seat while holding a military commission, was postponed until the first Wednesday in December. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to inform the House of the circumstances attending the assassination of ROBERT E. SCOTT and a Mr. DUBARRY, as detailed in the TIMES yesterday. The bill to organize a Territorial Government for Arizona was taken up, and after some debate, in which the principal opposition came from the Border States, it was passed. The bill extending the Eastern boundary of Nevada about sixty miles was also passed. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, then called up his bill to secure freedom to all persons within the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Government—in other words, to exclude Slavery forever from all the Territories of the United States. Mr. LOVEJOY demanded the previous question upon its passage. Mr. COX, of Ohio, moved to lay it on the table, but the motion was negatived, 56 to 59. The House adjourned, however, without taking the final vote.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Nashville *Union* publishes the following important call, which is signed by Gov. JOHNSON, BAILIE PEYTON, W. B. CAMPBELL, JORDAN STOKES, ALLEN A. HALL, W. B. STOKES, and a large number of other prominent citizens of Tennessee: "The undersigned respectfully request their fellow-citizens of the State of Tennessee, who are in favor of the restoration of the former relations of this State to the Federal Union, to be present at a public meeting to be held at the Capitol, in the City of Nashville, on Monday, the 12th day of May, 1862."

Dispatches received at Cairo state that citizens of Memphis are fleeing to avoid the conscription act. Throughout the South, those of foreign birth are claiming exemption as citizens of a foreign State. The *Avalanche* says: "It would astonish the natives to learn how many of those who have heretofore exercised the rights of citizenship have sought to provide against Lincolnism, should it ever succeed, by taking out certificates of some foreign 'prince or potentate.' An elderly person, who has been many years a resident, being asked if he was going into service, shook his head and replied: 'Not a great while ago you were for Americans ruling America; now I am for Americans fighting for America.' Those who show so strong a disposition to be exempt from military service as to seek now to establish their fealty to foreign Governments cannot, even in time, ever become good citizens. Who are they? Are they now engaged in traffic and trade, and are they permitted to avoid military duty on such shallow grounds? The thing should be inquired into, when *citizens* are compelled into service."

J. D. BRIGHT, once United States Senator from Indiana, was in Wheeling, Va., on Tuesday last, *en route* for Cincinnati. His actions indicated that he was desirous of avoiding notice.

The United States dispatch steamer *Connecticut* will be ready to sail from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, about the 15th inst., with the mails stores, &c., for the Eastern and Western Gulf blockading squadrons. She will *not* touch at any place this side of Key West.

The loyal ladies of St. Louis, Mo., recently presented Gen. SIGEL with a fine silver goblet. In his speech, accepting the gift, he said: I was not born in this country. I came here like your ancestors, the Huguenots, the Puritans, and the followers of PENN, from a foreign land; but I assure you that my heart and my soul is with this Republic. I am bound to this country with my whole life, because I am bound to the principles upon which this Republic is based—principles for the triumph of which I have struggled and fought from the time I was able to think. I am bound to the sacred soil of Missouri by the memory of those who have fallen under my eyes in the defence of the State and for the maintenance of the Union. For the Stars and Stripes they offered themselves a willing sacrifice, and I will cherish them in my heart to my last days.

Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, has published a letter claiming that recent events have completely vindicated the character of his brother, Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, from the aspersions so freely cast upon it by the Western Press some months ago.

Brig.-Gen. FERRY has been assigned by Gen. BANKS to the Second Brigade of Gen. SHIELDS' Division, composed of the following regiments: Fifth Ohio, Sixty-second Ohio, Thirteenth Indiana, Thirty-ninth Illinois and Sixty-sixth Ohio. Gen. FERRY has assumed command of his brigade, and his Staff, so far as appointed, is as follows: Dr. JOHN B. LEWIS, Brigade Surgeon, with rank of Major; Capt. BRATTON IVES, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut. GREEN DURBIN, Acting Assistant-Quartermaster; Lieut. R. S. CONVERSE, Acting Assistant-Commissary of Subsistence; Lieut. EDWARD V. PRESTON, Aid-de-camp.

The ship *Merchant*, Capt. SPRAGUE, cleared from Boston on Tuesday for Ship Island, with 846 tons of ice and Government stores. On the manifest of her clearance is the following, with the signature of the Deputy Collector appended: "This clearance is granted upon condition that the vessel is to be examined by the Provost Marshal or commanding officer at Ship Island, and liable to seizure and confiscation if containing other cargo than the two articles above mentioned; ice and Government stores."

Our forces captured at Decatur, Alabama, in warehouse, over 500 bales of cotton. Inclusive of the breastworks there and at other places, and such as has been captured in various storehouses, we have nearly, if not over 6,000 bales, with railroad facilities to carry it to the Tennessee River at a point where it can be shipped to Cincinnati in convoy without the necessity of gunboat escort.

The number of postage stamps sold in the New-York Post-office has been gradually increasing for the past two months, and is considered a sure indication of the revival of business generally. The amount now averages about $2,300 per day, and will no doubt soon reach, and possibly exceed, the amount collected here for stamps before the rebellion. The daily sales then were at the rate of nearly a million dollars a year.

The New-Jersey Railroad has lost another of its Directors in the person of Mr. JOHN ACKEN, of New-Brunswick, who died on the 5th instant, at his residence in that city, making the third Director of the Company who has died within a year. Mr. ACKEN was at one time a member of the State Senate, and was an esteemed and influential citizen of New-Brunswick.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, on motion of Prof. WM. B. WEDGEWOOD, of the Law Department of the New-York University, the students of that class were admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors-at-law.

The Stock Market was comparatively tame yesterday after the great excitement of the previous day or two. Government securities were firm, and some conversions were made of United States Notes at the Sub-Treasury with the 6 ₩ cent. Stock of Feb. 25 at par and interest. Late in the afternoon the Railway speculatives closed steady. Gold advanced to 103@103¼, and Exchange was firm at 114 ₩ cent.

Flour and Corn were more freely purchased yesterday, but at lower rates. Wheat was dull and declining. Provisions were less active; Pork and Lard were rather cheaper. Java Coffee was in lively request, as were also Tallow, Sugars and Whisky. Cotton was unsettled. Oils, Metals, and Naval Stores were quiet. Several auction sales of Dry Goods took place, but presented no remarkably new feature. The Freight market was buoyant, though engagements were somewhat restricted.

The Rebel Army Hemmed In—Important Naval Movement.

The important news which we publish this morning, that the iron-clad man-of-war *Galena*, and two gunboats, started up the James River early yesterday morning, with the object of cutting off the retreat of the rebel army southward, indicates a speedy and decisive issue to the campaign in Virginia. MCCLELLAN was pushing the rebels forward from point to point with such precipitate haste, that it was feared they might see that their safety depended upon an escape out of Virginia; and that, if they succeeded in effecting this, the campaign might be greatly prolonged, and transferred to a region where operations during the Summer would be exceedingly slow and difficult. It was desired by every one that the rebel army might be brought to bay at once, and compelled to try the issue of arms which it had first invited.—Unless now it fly to the mountains as best it may, or effect a hocus-pocus retreat from Richmond over the railroad to Danville, and thence march into the Carolinas, it must fight on its present ground, and fight speedily. The gunboats will ascend the James River to Richmond, and probably capture the city, which would be nothing wonderful, since we have heard of the capture of New-Orleans. They can then go to Petersburgh, capture that place, seize the lines of railroad to Norfolk and to Weldon, and thereby completely isolate Norfolk, and control all the connecting lines of railway running South. If the rebel army be still between the Chickahominy and the James Rivers, they will hold it there until Gen. MCCLELLAN, who was on the right bank of the Chickahominy on Wednesday, can cross that stream, and acting in conjunction with the large National force at New-Kent, on the line of the Richmond and West Point Railroad, can completely hem the rebels in, and compel a capitulation or a field fight. The Editor-in-chief of this journal, in a letter from the Peninsula, published on Wednesday, stated that if the rebel army crossed the Chickahominy, as he believed it would do, "the only way to prevent its escape was by an advance of our gunboats up the James River." In this morning's issue we publish the fact that the rebel army *has* actually crossed the Chickahominy; and it is pleasing also to announce, simultaneously with that fact, that the Navy Department has at last woke up to its duty, and put in operation the only means we had of preventing another rebel retreat.

After Gen. MCCLELLAN had defeated the enemy's force near Williamsburgh on Monday, the remnant of it fled from the city that night, but was overtaken, at a distance of eight miles, on Tuesday, and, after a skirmish, managed again to escape. It fled toward the Chickahominy River—which the main body had previously crossed—closely pursued by our troops, and managed to get over the stream just in time to save itself. The National army rested on the left bank of the river on Tuesday night, in readiness for the next grand move of the campaign. Everything on our side is now nearly ready for action. Our gunboats navigate the York and James Rivers. Our troops at New-Kent outflank the rebels on one side, and the *Galena* outflanks them on the other, while a victorious army, a hundred thousand strong, is in their rear. What will the rebels do? They must either scatter in confusion, fight, or capitulate. JEFF. DAVIS must fly from Richmond, and all the officers of the so-called Confederate Government take to their heels; for the guns of the *Galena* are no respecters of persons.

Only less important than this news is the other statement that the two iron-clad gunboats—the gallant *Monitor* and the *Naugatuck*—had turned their prows and their guns toward Norfolk and toward the *Merrimac*. It looks as if, tired of waiting for the appearance of that monster, they had determined to beard it in its own den, and seize it and the den. Norfolk now can easily be taken. The rebels removed nearly all their troops from there to the peninsula a month ago, and it is impossible for them now to reinforce it. Gen. BURNSIDE has a large detachment of his corps within convenient distance, if the *Monitor* itself be not enough to reduce the place and all its defences.

The crisis of the Great Rebellion is at hand. Its utter destruction cannot possibly be delayed.

TESTIMONIAL TO LIEUT. WORDEN.—All who admire gallant conduct will be gratified to learn that Lieut. WORDEN is now convalescent. It is also gratifying that the responsive appreciation of our citizens has swelled the testimonial which it is proposed to present to this officer to a sum already very handsome. Others, however, will doubtless be glad to join in the subscription, and Mr. W. H. ASPINWALL will act as treasurer of the fund. No one who at all understands the object of this testimonial will make the mistake of supposing that it partakes in any degree of the nature of a charity. The design originated solely in the desire to give practical expression to a sense of gratitude for a signal National service, and had no reference to the pecuniary condition of the recipient. It will, however, take nothing from the gratification of the participators that the testimonial which it is proposed to present to the gallant officer will take a form that will make it an acceptable offering to him it honors.

Reopening the Southern Ports—Superseding the Blockade.

Secretary SEWARD has addressed a circular to the Representatives of the Foreign Powers at Washington, which throws the proudest bulletin of victory into the shade, for it is itself the crown and fruition of a hundred victories. It announces the present purpose of the President of the United States to supersede the blockade at New-Orleans, and several other important seaports. For a year all the energies of the Government and the country have been absorbed in war measures. Here is the first measure of peace—a peace possible, however, only by passage through the Red Sea of War. The announcement is not more gratifying to us than it will be to foreign nations whose commerce has been shackled, whose industries have been paralyzed, and whose tempers have been tried by the bar which for twelve months it has been the duty of our Government to lay on all intercourse with the long line of insurgent coast.

To the fact that the President is about to declare a partial, not a total, supersession of the blockade, no technical objection under international law could be interposed by foreign Powers, even though they were disposed to be as critical in this regard as they have been during the war in regard to our exercise of some other belligerent rights. And they will hardly be so disposed. It may be remembered that the blockade was not established along the whole coast at one time, but part by part. It can, of course, be raised by the same method. Beside, partial blockades have ever been the rule, rather than the exception. And it is a powerful argument which Mr. COBDEN (in a remarkable letter on some proposed changes in maritime law, published in our yesterday's issue) cites in favor of the total abolition of commercial blockades, that whilst England has maintained the national right of blockade, *she has invariably been compelled to connive at its evasion.* The British blockade of France during the great war with NAPOLEON, was perpetually relaxed by licenses, and it is notorious that, at the height of that war, deficiency of the English harvests was repeatedly supplied from the cornfields of their most deadly enemy. The Crimean war affords a more recent and still more striking example. The Allies temporized for a year with their right and power to close the *commercial* ports of the Black Sea, whilst exercising a strict blockade over the *naval arsenals*—the object being to make good the deficient harvests in England and France, and upwards of half a million of quarters of grain reached the former country from that region in 1854. The United States, on the contrary, has throughout maintained a strict, impartial and effective blockade—in fact, the *only* effective blockade ever established; and the same sovereign Power which was put forth to bind, can now be put forth to loose, under such forms and to such extent as it shall see fit.

We may justly surmise that the European Powers will rejoice at the removal of the restriction to the outcome of the great staples; and we find an interesting anticipation of the spirit in which it will be received in an article in the Paris *Journal des Débats* of a late date. This obviously authoritative article urges that France and England should make united representation to this Government for a relaxation of the blockade, so far as to allow them to procure a supply of cotton and tobacco; and thinks this boon would not be too dearly purchased even at the assent of those Powers to the modifications of maritime law proposed by the United States in 1854. The President's Proclamation, which may be looked for in a day or two, will, of course, forestall any such action, and will throw open half a dozen Atlantic and Gulf ports to the trade of the world.

Fortunately the present situation of affairs is such that, not only will foreign vessels find free ingress to Southern ports, but there is every prospect that foreign nations will now really be able to obtain a supply of the staples they are in want of—which is more than could have been said some months back. For those Powers have had a chance to learn that it was not the blockade alone that kept back cotton; but primarily the action of the so-called "Confederacy," to which they gave a certain importance by their recognition of it as a belligerent. The Confederate agents at the European Capitals, as is revealed by their lately-published diplomatic correspondence, did not hesitate boldly to announce to England and France that the one condition of cotton was the recognition of the "Confederacy" as a nation, and that, without that, they should get no cotton—blockade or no blockade. With this view the Richmond usurpers, at the inception of the war, took the staples under their own wing, and put a strict embargo on its export. This policy they could carry out just so long as they controlled the seaboard. But this sceptre has passed from them. The chief Southern seaports and hundreds of miles of the contiguous coast are now held by the forces of the United States; and it is, of course, at such points only that the relaxation of the blockade is contemplated. The despotic rebel sway being thus broken, and the protecting power of the Union restored, there need be no doubt that commerce will resume its customary channels. Cotton must move to the seaboard when there are there gold and silver and other articles of merchandise to exchange for it. The only limitation to trade will be such a surveillance as the Government has hitherto exercised along the Kentucky and Tennessee line for the purpose of preventing the ingress of articles contraband of war.

This measure of peace, of conciliation, of generosity, will be followed forthwith by the resumption by the National Government of the mail service, and afterwards by the reopening of courts and the reëstablishment of justice. These beneficent manifestations of a paternal Government cannot but have the happiest effect on the Southern people. Without doubt the same results will attend the rehabilitation of the National authority in the Southern seaboard cities as have characterized the progress of National restoration in Central Tennessee, where it has been shown that not only does trade revive under the stimulus of renewed intercourse, but that this revival powerfully reacts on public temper, and invariably brings with it a reanimation of Union feeling.

Wide-Awake Journalism—The Heavy-Gaited Herald.

In old age, habits are hard to alter. The *Herald* has tried in vain to become a decent sheet, properly admissible within the household circle; but its early and ingrained vulgarity and obscenity are irrepressible, and defeat the effort. So in youthful days it was accustomed to obtain the news at least as promptly as its rivals. Now, having abandoned the practice, it cannot rid itself of the habit, of complaint and depreciation with which it remarks the successes of its neighbor. Yesterday, the TIMES furnished the only detailed account, written with great skill and elaborate detail, of the tremendous engagement below New-Orleans. None of our contemporaries had a line of correspondence from the Mississippi; and those who cared to know the incidents of this most important event of the war were obliged to lay siege to the publication of this paper; or, our editions failing, buy the *Express*, which, with its usual instincts, stole the products of our enterprise bodily and without acknowledgment. Now, notwithstanding the *Herald* has had weekly experience in thus seeing itself outstripped by the TIMES, as the history of the Port Royal and the Burnside expedition, and of the expeditions down and up the Mississippi will thoroughly demonstrate, it cannot get accustomed to the sensation, and, while we may be at a loss to know what form the objurgation may take, the explosion of ill-natured scolding that follows each such mortifying defeat we have come to expect with positive certainty.

On Tuesday last we published a careful and rational exposition of the motives which carried M. MERCIER, the French Minister, to Richmond. The public was told that the Emperor of France had become hopeless of that secession cause which had promised so much and achieved so little; had grown weary of the long abstinence from tobacco and cotton, to which the war subjected his people, and disgusted with the barbarous and atrocious principles upon which the rebels are conducting the fight. M. MERCIER had accordingly gone to Richmond to explain these sentiments to the rebel Government, and if he could not bring it to reason, at least induce it to wage the war upon civilized conditions. Appearing in the TIMES, this statement found acceptance and credence, and excited the profoundest interest throughout the country. At this result, the *Herald* was, of course, disgusted. It had tried, it seems, with the usual success of a journal whose reckless facility in devising *canards* has utterly destroyed its credit and responsibility, to obtain a hearing for a somewhat similar story a month ago. It now has the impudence to charge the TIMES with borrowing its thunder from the *Herald*. It so happens that in the infinite and Protean versatility of that journal, it would be difficult to state any fact or record any opinion of which some trace could not be found in the files of a paper, the entire ingenuity of which is devoted, not to discovering the truth, but new and plausible forms in which positive falsehood, or random conjecture, or speculation can be cast. Whatever similitude there may be between the statement of the TIMES and the vapid and worthless guesswork of the *Herald*, we must, in fact, submit to have charged to the discredit of this paper.

But that the *Herald* puts no such interpretation upon the French Minister's journey, is evident, we think, from its own columns. On Monday we find it quoting one of its infallible correspondents at Washington in these terms:

"From conversations which he has had with the *best informed of the French residents in Washington and Baltimore*, the writer is convinced that the Emperor's designs on Mexico are at the bottom of this movement. *They state their belief that M. Mercier has concluded with the Confederate Government a treaty which is both political and commercial in its character.* It may seem inconsistent that such a step should be taken now, when the Union arms are everywhere triumphant. This view our correspondent meets by *the statement that the impression, both in the French Legation and at the Tuilleries, is, that the turning point in the war has now been reached, that the tide of success on our side will be arrested, and that the Summer campaign will result disastrously to the Federal arms.* This conviction is derived partly from the fact that the Union forces will for the future have to operate at long distances from their base of operations, and where our gunboats cannot penetrate, and partly from the adverse climatic influences that our troops will have to contend with."

These speculations are assumed as the bases of editorial remark, in which there is no indication of dissent. And with equal forgetfulness of the friendly offices to the Union it claims to have ascribed to the French Emperor and his Envoy, the *Herald* says no earlier than Tuesday:

"Though we never at any time doubted our power to put down the rebellion, *we had met with too many evidences of hostility on the part of both England and France from the outbreak of the war not to feel conscious that it would require but a slight pretext to induce them, separately or conjointly, to pick another quarrel with us, so as to afford them a pretext for breaking the blockade.* Their hopes in this respect were, as we have said, defeated by the caution and moderation of the President and his Cabinet. The settlement of the difficulty, however, had no effect upon English and French policy in our regard; for, as is now known, *our Cabinet had secret intelligence from London and Paris to the effect that if by the 1st of May we did not show that it was in our power to put down the rebellion, the two Governments intended to make a case for themselves, by which, without infringing their own principles of international law, they would be justified in breaking the blockade.* To this determination they were no doubt led by the long inaction of our army after the battle of Manassas; and the Mexican expedition was undertaken in the same conviction of our being powerless to prevent or avenge it. It was not the intention of Gen. MCCLELLAN to open the campaign in Virginia until the beginning of April; but in consequence of the information to which we refer he hurried up his plans and began early in March the brilliant series of operations which are now rapidly approaching the consummation of their object—the close of the war, which may be confidently looked for by the 1st of June next. In the meanwhile the proclamation of the President opening the principal Southern ports, had its effect on the [illegible] which are [illegible] a [illegible] that has ever been uttered here against the [illegible] rights and powers of a friendly nation. No parallel can, in fact, be found for it in history, save the [illegible] of the coalition of the Monarchy and Empire of Europe against France under the Convention. Nor can any other example be recalled of a voluntary uprising of a whole people to defend their Government, such as has been witnessed here, save that furnished by France at the same period, when a million of her sons rushed to arms to resist the invader."

After these editorial samples, it will hardly be necessary to assure a reader of the TIMES that in vouching for the generous and ardent friendship of France for the American Government, we are in no respect indebted to the *Herald*. As little indebted, indeed, as for the naval and military correspondence from all parts of the grand theatre of war, which we are in the habit of publishing the day before our lagging and senile neighbor becomes aware of the news.

A LABORATORY OF SECESSION CANARDS.—There constantly turns up in the English or French papers a monstrous *canard* about the war; and there is always this curious unanimity about them, that they invariably come *from Baltimore*. Baltimore, in fact, seems to have been selected by JEFF. as a regular laboratory for the manufacture of lies (the only kind of manufacture that flourishes South) for the European market. Here are two or three late specimens of their handicraft. The London *Post* has a Baltimore dispatch, which says:

Gen. MCCLELLAN's army, at Yorktown, has been repulsed with heavy loss; *he has returned to Washington, having failed after three days' hard fighting, during which time he made many assaults, in every one of which he suffered great loss.* The gunboat attack on Yorktown and Gloucester Point (opposite Yorktown, on the same river) was repulsed with the loss of four gunboats and four hundred men. His troops have fallen back on Fortress Monroe, and he now proposes to reduce the place by a regular siege. *Everything is blue with the Federals; the obstacles they meet with at every step have astonished them.* A strong effort has been made to keep the public in profound ignorance, but here in our city everything leaks out. A steamer arrives here every day from Fortress Monroe, and trains of cars from Winchester, and the employés will talk.

The grand army of the Potomac has been driven back, and the Confederates are about assuming the offensive. The army of the West is to-day reported routed by the Southern General (BEAUREGARD.) TRUTH.

BALTIMORE, April 8.

The London *Herald*, in its Baltimore dispatch, says:

"Private advices from parties who left Richmond on the 1st inst., *confirm the report of Van Dorn's victory at Pea Ridge over the Union army, capturing 6,000 to 7,000 prisoners, 12,000 stand of arms and 57 pieces of artillery, at least so says his official report.* The disaster at Donelson is said to have been of great service to the Southerners, waking them up to a sense of their danger. The Southern Congress have passed a law repealing all tariffs, adopting the free-trade doctrine straight out, except as towards the United States. *Most of the items said to be taken from Southern papers are manufactured in the North, and no reliance whatever is to be placed in them. Nothing in the North is allowed to be printed, copied or original, detrimental to the cause.*"

Mr. Birdofredum Sawin, in his epistle to Mr. Hosea Biglow, hits off the true philosophy of this sort of thing:

Jeff's south. He's got another plan that hez partic'lar merits,

In givin' things a cheerfle look an' stiffinin' loose-hung sperits;

Our papers don't purtend to print on'y wut Gov'ment choose,

An' thet insures us all to git the very best o' noose:

Jeff. hez it of all sorts an' kinds, an' sees it out as wanted,

So's't every man gits wut he likes an' nobody ain't scanted.

THE PROPOSED COLLECTOR AT NEW-ORLEANS.—We announced a few days since the appointment of Mr. LATHROP, of Philadelphia, to the office of Collector of New-Orleans. We were somewhat surprised at the suddenness of the announcement, as a little reflection justified us in the belief that the appointment was, to say the least, injudicious. Mr. LATHROP is an estimable gentleman, but not only has been absent from New-Orleans some *ten years*, but left that City, from the fact that he found the place, as the people, inharmonious with his feelings and habits. We trust that Mr. CHASE will wait a little, and put the best man possible in the place. The position is one of immense responsibility, second, for the time being, to none under Government.

IS IT RIGHT?—GEN. SICKLES' Excelsior Brigade bore the brunt of the battle at Williamsburgh, lavished prodigal valor, lost no less than *two hundred and forty* men, and helped largely to carry the day.

The man whose constant assiduity brought this fine brigade up to this superb fighting trim, and who ought to be with his men leading the van, is compelled to linger in this City—the Senate not having yet seen fit to confirm his restoration to his command; and this without an attempt to show any reason for the delay!

This confusion of all relations jars on the public instinct of justice and right.

Amusements.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, NIBLO'S CONCERT ROOM.—The remains of the French Company that were performing in this City, some two years since, gave last night one of their present series of representations. It was for the benefit of M. EDGARD. The staple of the evening's entertainment was, of course, adapted to the limited numbers of their company, consisting of one act comedy and vaudeville. The company is, however, excellent in this class of piece, and attracted by that excellence a large audience, whose enjoyment of the entertainment provided for them must have been most satisfactory to the *beneficiaire*. Three pieces were given, the first of which was "*Brûlé à la Recherche d'un Père*." This was very crisply and neatly rendered. It was followed by "*Marion and Frontin*," placed upon the stage in this City for the first time, and cleverly acted by Madame LAZARUS and M. EDGARD. We may hint to many of our own actors that it might be very possible to take a lesson from the closeness of style and clean finish of manner displayed by the few French artists forming the present troupe.

We may mention that the last performance of the Company will take place in the coming week, with a sincere wish that it may be a crowded house on the paying side of the footlights.

THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERT.—The concert announced for Tuesday next promises to be unusually and exceedingly interesting. The attractions which it offers are marked, and entitle it to be considered the orchestral concert of the season. WAGNER's overture to "Der Fliegende Hollander" will be given for the first time in this country. "The Grand Fantasia," op. 15, by F. SCHUBERT, arranged for piano and orchestra by LISZT, will also make its first acquaintance, through WILLIAM MASON, with our public, and a Grand Quartette for the piano, by MENDELSSOHN, will be produced, in which MILLS, GOLDBECK, HAGEMANN and MASON will perform. We have already mentioned that MATZKA's music for his brother's Tragedy of "Stradella," will also be for the first time rendered in the United States. Any one of these novelties might be musically considered sufficient to attract a large audience. If, together, they do not, it will be on the score that his concert has been too prodigally arranged as regards novelty, and is absolutely open to the objection of laboring under the embarrassment of too much musical wealth.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON.

Probable Speedy Passage of the Tax Bill.

THE FIRST MAIL FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

A Formal Apology Upon the British Government for the Restitution of the Emily St. Pierre.

A Territorial Government for Arizona.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8.

THE TAX BILL.

The Tax Bill, it is now considered certain, will be passed very nearly as reported by the Senate Committee. The revenue of twenty cents a pound on tobacco, to be manufactured after the passage of the bill, may be increased. No one believes that the stocks on hand will be taxed—the revenue being quite ample from this source without committing an act so unusual and unjust. The House has decided in this by an almost unanimous vote, and the Senate Committee have affirmed this view of the question. It is for its dealers who hold stocks to make this statement.

THE FIRST MAIL TO NEW-ORLEANS.

The Connecticut steamer will sail from New-York on the 15th inst. for New-Orleans, taking the first United States mail to that port since the secession of the State. An agent and corps of clerks will go out on her to reopen and reorganize the Post-office in that City.

A BRAND FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE EMILY ST. PIERRE.

Minister Adams has presented a claim to the British Government for the restoration of the ship Emily St. Pierre, the flagship of which rose upon the prize crew and conveyed her to Liverpool, after her capture by the United States fleet for violating the blockade.

RECRUITING FOR REGIMENTS NOW IN SERVICE.

An order from the War Department says: Upon requisitions made by the commanders of armies in the field, authority will be given by the Department to the Governors of the respective States to recruit regiments now in the service.

ADMISSION TO THE SENIORITY TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SHARP and ROBINSON, of Illinois; LAW and VENABLE, of Indiana; ADAMS, WRIGHT, TRAVIS, SPAULDING, MORRIS and VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio; JOHNSON and ARCHER, of Pennsylvania, and BAKER, of Oregon, have issued an address to the Democracy of the United States, setting forth party organization as a positive good, and essential to the preservation of public liberty. This they say is now a vital necessity, and they invite all men, without distinction of State, section or party, "who are for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," to unite with them in the great work of preserving both upon terms of perfect equality. This they agree is the great issue. The document concludes as follows:

In taking this step, without distinction of State, section or party, who are for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, to unite with us in the great work upon terms of perfect equality, we hasten that time when the great Union Party, whether through proposed by us, shall be the resultant organization of the Democracy of the Union and Liberty and free conservatism of the country;

The preservation of a sound system of internal polity by domestic;

An economy and honesty in the public expenditures, so that the revenue of $40,000,000 a day, demand it;

The restoration of all sectional and party distinctions, and equal rights to all, which the blood of thousands and the treasure of hundreds of thousands of millions of dollars, and equal at the rate of one hundred millions of dollars, and equal at the rate, in three years, to England's debt of a century and a half in growth;

The heavy burdens, direct and indirect, State and Federal, already more than two hundred millions of dollars a year, crushing out the substance of the people, impoverishing every year, demand it;

Present wages, low prices, depression of trade, decay of business, scarcity of work, and impending ruin on every side, demand it;

And, finally, the restoration of the concord, good feeling and prosperity of former years, demands that the Democratic Party shall be maintained and made aggressive.

The reorganization of the Democratic Party as recommended by the members of Congress of that faith is about being tried on a small scale in the City of Washington. Ward meetings of "National Democrats" are held nightly, and a full ticket for municipal officers will be put up. It is a noticeable fact that the speakers at these meetings generally indorse Abraham Lincoln's administration of the Government as honest and conservative.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. LAYSHOP.

There is reason to believe that the charges against Mr. Layshop, recently appointed Collector at New-Orleans, are frivolous and vexatious, originating in the rabid wish of others to obtain his place. A merchant of the highest integrity, now in Washington, who did business in New-Orleans nineteen years, and is still a leading business man in the West, and who has known Mr. Layshop well and had business relations with him, assures me to-night that he never knew a hint of any imputation on his integrity as business capacity. The worst charge made against him here seems to be that an insurance company failed of which he was once agent.

MR. ROBERT E. SCOTT.

Mr. Robert E. Scott, on account of whose assassination I gave yesterday, was about 30 years old, and a long time had enjoyed the reputation of being one of the very best lawyers in his State. His first wife was a daughter of Hon. J. Taylor, a prominent citizen of Alexandria. Mr. Scott was a leading member of the State Committee for revising the Code in 1860 and afterwards a member of the National Convention of Democracy that nominated BELL and EVERETT, and a member of the State Convention that passed the Ordinance of Secession. As far as the proceedings of that great Convention have been received, and from his having settlements as represented by acquaintances, Union gentlemen now in this city, it seems Mr. Scott went into the Convention opposed to secession, and if he voted for it at all, it was only after it had been passed by the majority of 88 to 55, and only to gratify the clamor of the majority for unanimity. He never took an active part in the question. He was a son of the Judge by that name, one of the ablest of his State. Mr. Scott is said to have been as remarkable for his independence of opinion as for his professional ability. Repeatedly he declined invitations to run for Congress, because, as he said, he did not think he could accord with the sentiments of his Congressional District. He was once defeated for the Assembly on the question of colonizing free negroes in Virginia, he resisting the measure as a clear violation of right. He was always an old line Whig up to the last election, and his father was a Federalist before him.

THE NEW GUNBOATS.

The plan of gunboats for the Southern and Western rivers, submitted by Jas. B. Eads, of St. Louis, and recommended by the Naval Examiners, is attracting the attention of Ministers of foreign Governments. Models and descriptions will be sent abroad.

ARRESTED.

A man was arrested here to-day for attempting to pass a hundred dollar bill on the Allegheny Bank, of Pittsburgh, Penn. Twenty-one bills of that denomination were found on his person. The notes are exceedingly well executed, and therefore a dangerous counterfeit.

THE SENTIMENT OF THE TIMES.

The New-York Times of Monday was destroyed, by [illegible]

[illegible] against secession, the most magnificent spectacle of [illegible]

[illegible] Ordnance, and he has all the information upon the subject of secession from McClellan's army, (through it will be interest but seldom obtained by a newspaper in this country.

HOW THE RETURNED.

The President and Secretary of War had not returned to Washington at a late hour this evening.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8.

The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a resolution from the House for the impeachment of Judge HOUSTON.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) the resolution was referred to a Select Committee of Three.

The President *pro tem.* appointed Messrs. FESSENDEN, DOOLITTLE and DAVIS, on the Committee.

The bill to establish a Port of Entry and Delivery at Hilton Head, S. C., was received from the House.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, (Union,) presented a petition from citizens of Florida, asking for the passage of a confiscation bill.

Mr. GARNETT offered a petition of Gen. PRATT, Staff, and the officers of his Staff, and other German citizens, asking for a German Professorship at West Point, and recommending RUDOLPH SOLDIN for such office.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a remonstrance from citizens of Boston against what is called the "Bigelow" system of taxation.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) the bill making an appropriation for deficiencies of payment to the volunteers was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the appropriations for the payment of the two and three years' volunteers amount to $100,000,000.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he saw in a morning paper a statement signed by members of Congress, that the expenses of the Government were four millions a day. He (HALE) would like to know whether there is any foundation for the statement.

Mr. FESSENDEN could not undertake to answer all the statements in newspapers, whether made by members of Congress or anybody else; but he had no idea that the expenses of the Government amounted to any such sum.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said a great deal of complaint had been made because the officers of the army were not able to tell us the exact number in the army. He contended that it was impossible, because regiments were constantly changing by losses and recruiting, etc.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said this might have been true when the recruiting of the army was going on, but there was not the slightest reason now why we should not know at the end of every month every man we had under pay in the army. If the officers of the army performed their duty, we could have the information.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, argued that from the existing state of things it was utterly impossible to tell how many men we have in service.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) asked Mr. WILSON if he could state how many men had been sent into the field by the different States.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said that about forty days ago there were about fifty regiments yet not in the field. He supposed about 570,000 men had been put in the field, and that there were now in the field about 625,000.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that from a calculation made at the War Department, there had been about 640,000 men put in the field.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) did not think it essential we should know exactly to a man how many men we have in order to pass this bill. He hoped Senators would vote and pass it.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) would cheerfully vote for the bill, but censured the War Department for the confusion which appeared to exist in reference to the matter. It was admitted on all sides that there had never been a more incapable and inefficient Secretary of War than the former one, (CAMERON.) He was utterly ignorant of everything connected with the Department.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) said the State of New-York had sent 100 regiments of infantry, eleven regiments of cavalry, and four of artillery to the war—making in all 120 regiments. Many of these composing them had been killed, disbanded, etc. It would be utterly impossible to keep an exact account of all these men.

The bill was then passed.

The bill limiting the number of Major and Brigadier Generals of Volunteers was taken up.

The question was on Mr. HALE's amendment to make the number 100, instead of 200.

The amendment was rejected, by yeas 14, nays 19.

The bill was then passed.

The bill limits the number of Major-Generals to 20, and of Brigadier-generals to 20.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, that in the efforts now making for the restoration of the Union and the establishment of the laws throughout the country, it is inexpedient that the victories obtained over our own citizens should be added on the regimental colors of regiments of the United States.

The bill to establish a Department of Agriculture was taken up.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of the bill, urging as a reason that the agriculturists had long been seeking recognition from the Government. That class had asked but little of the Government, but the sturdy farmers leaned on plow-handles for support rather than on the Government.

Mr. HALE of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) thought one of the best things connected with agriculture was, that it was an art thus far kept out of the hands of politicians. The farmers depended on Mother Earth and Father God for success. He thought that this request for a new Department and for a new seat in the Cabinet come not from the farmers who lean on their plow-handles, but from those who want them to take their hands off the plow-handles and vote for them at the ballot-box. If the genius of agriculture could be impersonated, her prayer to Congress would be, "For God's sake, let us alone."

Mr. POMEROY, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) thought instead of making a separate Department, we should first make a Bureau.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) argued that there was no warrant in the Constitution for such a bill. We had much better let agriculture alone. In 1839 we made an appropriation of $1,000, and now we make an appropriation of $6,000 per year, to distribute seeds among the people, which the people could buy at a quarter the cost at any seed-store in the country, and the seeds would not be good for anything either. It reminded him of the Irishman, who, wanting to improve the breed of cattle of this country, imported a yoke of oxen. He had several applications for the head of this department already. One young man applied who, he was assured, never touched a plow-handle. The young man said he had written a great deal on agriculture, and so (COWAN) found out afterwards that he was a newspaper reporter, who got his knowledge of agriculture at county Fairs, etc. He did not believe the real farmers of the country asked for any such thing as the bill proposes.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he thought it was too late to question the constitutionality of appropriations for seeds. It was settled by a kind of custom, but we had better settle how far we should go. He did not believe the farmers of the country ever asked for a department; but the great objection he had was the abuse to which this thing grew, and the certain drain on the Treasury which follows, and even if all this, this was not the proper time. He thought the farmers would be better satisfied if we stop spending money and open up new sinews of expense.

The question on Mr. FOSTER's amendment, as a substitute for the bill for making a Bureau of Agriculture in the Department of the Interior, the head of which to be called the Commissioner of Statistics and Agriculture, with a salary of $3,000, was lost, Yeas 19, nays 19.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, when Mr. FOSTER renewed his amendment with a slight modification. It was again lost, 18 to 18—Mr. GRIMES present but refused to vote.

The bill was then passed, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Davis, Dixon, Foot, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Kennedy, McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Powell, Sauls, Sherman, Simmons, Stark, Sumner, Tappan, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wilson of Missouri—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Browning, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Harlan, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Sprague and Wright—13.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the bill for the appointment of Medical Storekeepers was taken up, and amended so as to authorize the President to appoint Chaplains at hospitals—and passed.

Mr. POMEROY, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) called up the bill introduced by him to confiscate rebel lands in insurrectionary districts. He briefly explained that the bill provides for appraisement of value of lands by deeming the valuation made before the rebellion; it gives sixty days after the Proclamation to pay taxes; authorizes Commissioners to enlist the armies and sell land for taxes, giving sixty days for owners after the sale to redeem on taking the oath to support the Constitution, with two years' time for redemption to loyal citizens; no right of redemption to persons engaged in the rebellion or giving aid and comfort. It provides for the sale of lands, and the employment of freedmen who reside on lands; it provides for the final sales of lands in small parcels of 160 acres, allowing soldiers to give certificates of indebtedness against the United States in part payment, on paying one-fourth, and gives three years to pay the balance; it allows loyal citizens of the State who own no lands to purchase unoccupied lands, the proceeds of the sales to go into the Treasury of the United States, one-fourth to be paid over to the States where the lands are, when they become loyal and elect Governor and Legislature who swear to support the Constitution, to aid in the payment of [illegible]

[illegible] slaves of loyal masters or persons [illegible] of such persons of color as are made free, or become free during the passage of the act, to Hayti, Liberia, or other tropical country.

The bill was postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the bill relative to the selection of jurors for the District of Columbia, was taken up.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment that any person serving on the grand or petit jury, in the United States of America, shall take additional oath never to take up arms against the Government of the United States in any rebellion, or advise or encourage any person to do so, or directly or indirectly give aid, comfort or assistance to any person joining any insurrection.

Messrs. HALE and TOWNSEND opposed putting the amendment on this bill, as was the intention of the Judiciary Committee, except the general bill on the subject.

Mr. GRIMES withdrew the amendment, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the bill providing for the education of colored children in the District of Columbia, was taken up. The bill provides that ten per cent. of the tax collected from colored residents be applied to the education of colored children.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to add a new section, that all persons of color in the District of Columbia be subject and amenable to the laws as free white persons, and be tried for offenses in the same manner as free persons, and, if convicted of any crime against the law, be liable to the same penalty and punishment, and no other, than free white persons are liable for the same crime, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent are hereby repealed.

The amendment was adopted. The amendment repeals the black code of the District.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill to abolish the office of Marshal for the District of Columbia, and establish that of Sheriff of the District.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8.

Mr. BURNSIDE, of Rhode-Island, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, called up the Iowa contested election case. It refers to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and involves the question whether, under the Constitution, a member of Congress can hold this position at the same time that he has a military commission, and is in command of a regiment.

After a few words of explanation, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to postpone the subject until the first Wednesday in December.

The motion was agreed to by 70 against 48.

Mr. BROWN, of Virginia, (Union,) offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, It is reported that ROBERT E. SCOTT, a man by the name of DULINEY, citizens of Fauquier County, Virginia, were killed on Saturday last by two soldiers belonging to the army of the United States; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to ascertain all the facts in relation to said supposed homicides, and particularly if the same was perpetrated by the control or permission of any officer of the army, and if not, what steps, if any, have been taken to arrest or punish the murderers aforesaid, and to furnish such information, at his earliest convenience to this House.

The bill to organize a Territorial Government for Arizona was taken up.

Mr. WRIGHT, of New-York, (Rep.,) opposed it on the ground of public policy at this time, the insufficiency of the population of the Territory, and on account of the expense which the measure would incur.

Mr. WARD, of New-Mexico, in reply, said that the people of Arizona had petitioned for a Government until they had become discouraged. The population is 10,000, of which 6,482 are whites and 31 negroes. The remainder are Indians, who are not wild, and who are entitled to all the rights of citizenship under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) inquired whether they had now all these rights under the Territorial Government of New-Mexico.

Mr. WARD replied they had not the benefit of the judiciary, being 700 miles distant from Santa Fé. He argued generally in favor of the measure.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) showed the importance of the passage of the bill, quoting the opinions of distinguished persons in support of his position, and speaking of the great mineral wealth of Arizona, and of the duty to assist in its development. He said, incidentally, there were traitors in every department of the Government.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union)—Let us hear the name of one of them.

Mr. ASHLEY—That's my opinion.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—Take the assertion back, then.

Mr. ASHLEY remarked, that in the opinion of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and he believed it was the opinion of others, from the evidences around them. We daily hear expressions of sympathy for those who are seeking the nation's life. The Tax bill is in the character of a bill confiscating the property of loyal citizens, but there is hesitation to confiscate the property of the rebels by gentlemen falling back on musty precedents, and interposing *interlocutory, and discussing the question of constitutionality.*

Mr. WRIGHT moved the postponement of the bill until the second Monday in December.

Motion disagreed to by five majority.

Mr. CRAVENS of Indiana, (Opp.,) moved to table the bill.

The motion was negatived by 59 against 72.

The bill was then passed.

The bill provides the usual machinery for a territorial Government, and repeals all laws in the organization of the territory recognizing the relations of master and slave, and prohibits Slavery therein. The bill extending the Eastern limits of Nevada about sixty miles, was passed.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) called up the bill to secure freedom to all persons within the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Government, to the end that freedom may remain forever the fundamental law of the land and in all places whatsoever, so far as it lies within the power or depends upon the action of the Government of the United States to make it so; Therefore,

Resolved, That Slavery and involuntary servitude in all cases whatsoever, (other than in the punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted,) shall henceforth cease and be prohibited in all the following places, viz.:

First—In all the Territories now existing, or hereafter to be formed or acquired in any way.

Second—In all places purchased by the United States with the consent of the Legislature of the several States, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings.

Third—In all vessels on the high seas, and on all National highways beyond the territory and jurisdiction of each of the several States, from which, or to which the said vessels may be going.

Fourth—In all places whatsoever, where the National Government is supreme, or has exclusive jurisdiction and power.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person now held, or attempted to be held, hereafter as a slave, in any of the places aforenamed, is hereby declared to be free, and the rights of freedom, hereby declared, may be asserted in any of the Courts of the United States, or of the General Government, in behalf of the party or his posterity, after any lapse of time, upon the principle that a party once free is always free.

Mr. WICKLIFFE referred to the Georgia session, and asked whether the gentleman from Illinois (LOVEJOY) proposed to violate this contract with the United States.

Mr. LOVEJOY did not reply, but demanded the previous question.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. MALLORY raised the question that the bill was not properly before the House, as the day was set apart for the consideration of territorial business. The Speaker overruled the point.

The House refused to lay the bill on the table by a vote of 50 against 68.

YEAS—Messrs. Bailey of Pennsylvania, Biddle, Blair of Virginia, Brown of Rhode Island, Brown of Virginia, Calvert, Casey, Clements, Cobb, Cox, Cravens, Grinfield, Crittenden, Dunlap, Dunn, English, Fisher, Grasper, Grider, Haight, Hall, Harding, Holman, Horton, Johnson, Kellogg of Illinois, Kerrigan, Killinger, Knapp, Law, Leary, May, Maynard, Menzies, Morris, Nixon, Noble, Odell, Price, Richardson, Richmond, Rogers, Sheffield, Shiel, Smith, Stebbins, Stratton, Vallandigham, Vorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, Webster, Wickliffe—50.

NAYS—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Arnold, Ashley, Baker, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Buffinton, Chamberlain of Illinois, Chamberlain of Ohio, Clark, Colfax, Conkling, Cravens, Cutler, Davis, Delano, Diven, Duell, Edgerton, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, Fessenden, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Gurley, Hale, Hickman, Julian, Kelsey, Kellogg of Michigan, Lansing, Lovejoy, McKnight, McPherson, Moorhead, Morrill of Vermont, Olin, Patton, Pike, Pomeroy, Potter, Riddle, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sargent, Sedgwick, Shanks, Shellabarger, Thomas of Massachusetts, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Walton, Walton of Maine, Walton of Vermont, Washburne, Wheeler, White, Wilson, Windom, Worcester—64.

Without further action on the bill, the House, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, adjourned by a vote of 62 against 45.

The Riots at Pottsville, Penn.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Thursday, May 8.

All is quiet, but difficulty is apprehended to-night. The Philadelphia troops are at Hecksherville, guarding the works of the Forrest Improvement Company. There is much excitement among the miners.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 8.

More troops and a battery proceeded to Pottsville this afternoon. Parties arrived from the mines report that there is less excitement at Pottsville than was expected. Many of the strikers were three months' volunteers, and well drilled in the use of arms, but manifest no disposition to have an encounter with the State authorities. They considered themselves certainly aggrieved by the diminution of wages, if blood should be shed, serious results are apprehended.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 8.

The difficulty is all settled, and the troops will return to Philadelphia in the morning. The employers agreed to pay the advance demanded.

Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 8.

Loaded grain-boats arrived this morning from Oswego [illegible]

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

(OFFICIAL.)

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—BUSINESS, May 8, 1862.

Present—John T. Kelly, Esq., President; Aldermen Hall, Chase, Boston, Scannell, Freeman—5.

The roll having been called and a quorum not appearing, the President announced that the Board stand adjourned until next Monday, at 3 o'clock.

D. S. VALENTINE, Clerk.

☞ The attention of the Public is called to a sale of cabinet pictured which will take place at Lizzie' auction rooms, No. 22 Nassau-street, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 79[illegible], is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS—With full Particulars from Our Correspondent.

THE EVACUATION OF YORKTOWN, AND SEVERE BATTLE NEAR WILLIAMSBURGH—Occupation of the latter by Gen. McClellan.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—The Advance into Virginia—The Campaign—Fredericksburgh.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—Affairs in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee—The Advance of the Union Armies—Preparations for a Southern Waterloo near Corinth—The War in New-Mexico, and a variety of other exciting intelligence.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND CALIFORNIA.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—With Letters from London and Paris—Further Shipments of Confederate Goods to the South—Austria Remonstrates against Lord Palmerston's Speech on Italy—Movements of Garibaldi—A French Iron-plated Vessel to Cross the Atlantic—Progress of the Rebellion in China—Trials of the London Times' Correspondents.

MR. CAMERON'S SPEECH AT HARRISBURGH.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

A number of the highest interest.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 599 Broadway, corner Prince-st. (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S.

No. 599 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Circular.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1862.

We have this day transferred the MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT of our business from the second floor of the store corner of Broadway and Warren-st., to the ground floor of our store.

Nos. 459 and 461 Broadway,

Corner of Grand-st.,

Where we are opening a large and select stock of SPRING CLOTHING, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.

We beg to assure our friends that no pains or expense will be spared to sustain the reputation of this branch of our business. DEVLIN & CO.

P. S.—The Retail READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT will be continued at the corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF STYLISH CLOTHING now on hand. D. & CO.

Pearl Starched Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 681 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

Also, Sideboard and Porter Safes. No. 62 Murray-st., corner College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Cassimere Suits. (Coat, Pants and Vest.)

AT

[illegible]

GOOD BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS.....$4 to $6
FINE BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS.....10 to 14
EXTRA FINE BLACK FROCK COATS.....15 to 20
BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.

[illegible]

CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS.

[illegible]

DAVID EVANS'

EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

[illegible] and FULTON-ST.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf; and it would be desirable, if Congress be in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depots of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the country.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Rupture and Varicocele Cured.—DR. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss, challenges comparison with any truss known, unaffected by perspiration, always clean and never injures the spermatic cords. Sixty days' trial given. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Ladies' French Walking Boots, New Styles.—Also, balmorals and Gaiter boots, for Spring wear, with Ladies', Misses', Boys and Infants' Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

T. P. P. F.

PIERCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

See advertisement in the Medical column.

Covering for the Feet.—BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety and kind, can be procured at

CANTRELL'S,

No. 439 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the public, and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

HANCE—MATTHEWS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 8, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, RAYO C. HANCE of New-York, to VIRGINIA MATTHEWS.

HOYT—PARKER.—In this City, on Thursday, May 8, at University-place Church, by Rev. George Potts, D.D., assisted by Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., Rev. CHARLES H. HOYT to KATIE C., daughter of William Parker, M. D., all of this City.

MORSLEY—GOULD.—In Burmese, on Monday, May 5, at the residence of the bride's father, Col. J. Holland Johnson, by Rev. Dr. Clarke, of Buffalo, Hon. WILLIAM A. MORSLEY and Mrs. MARY GOULD, both of Buffalo.

ROSS—BLAKE.—In this City, on Thursday, May 8, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., MARY HOVE, eldest daughter of S. M. Blake, to D. B. St. John Roosa, M. D.

SOUDER—VAUXHEMIS.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, May 1, at Christ Church, by Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D. D., assisted by Rev. Mr. Fonda, Mr. SHEPHERD V. SOUDER to Miss ELIZABETH F. VAUXHEMIS, second daughter of Theodore H. Vauxhemis, Esq., all of that city.

WOLF—MCNEAR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 6, at Lafayette-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, PETER WOLF, Jr., to MARY HELEN, daughter of Capt. Baker McNear, formerly of Boston, Mass.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In Cornwall, Orange County, on Tuesday (third inst.) morning, May 6, of disease of the heart, NATHANIEL ADAMS, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, Twenty-third-st., on Friday, (this day,) 9th inst., at 3 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

BOOTH.—In this City, on Thursday, May 8, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM H. BOOTH, Jr., only surviving child of Rev. Dr. Henry H. and Emma L. Booth, aged 7 years, 7 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 101 8th-st., on Friday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Thursday, May 8, at his residence, No. 115 East 22d-st., Rev. SAMUEL O. DAVIS, aged 68 years, 4 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock precisely. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

FOSS.—In this City, on Thursday, May 8, JOHN FOSS, in the 19th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the house of his father, Charles A. Whitney, No. 165 Bleecker-st., on Friday, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. His friends and those of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

FOSTER.—In Orange, N. J., on Friday, May 2, after a short but severe illness, EMMETT FOSTER, aged 21 years.

GARDNER.—On Sunday, April 27, on the battle-field of Camden, W. C., Adjutant CHARLES A. GARDNER, of the Ninth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) in the 21st year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the National Guard Armory.

The members of Howard Lodge, No. 26, will meet at the Armory of the Seventh Regiment, and accompany the remains to Greenwood. By order of the Master.

WM. S. RAYNOR, Secretary.

GABEL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 7, Mrs. ELIZABETH GABEL, in the 72d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 139 Atlantic-st. Interment at Greenwood.

JAMISON.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 7, after a lingering illness, ELIZA LADEN, wife of John Jamison.

The friends of the family, also those of her brother, John Laden, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, from No. 120 4th-st. Funeral service will be held at St. Joseph's Church, 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock precisely. The remains will be interred in the family vault at Calvary Cemetery.

MCGEE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 7, after a short and severe illness, PATRICK MCGEE, a native of Corlea, County Tyrone, Ireland.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) May 9, from the residence of his nephew, James Donley, corner of Gallatin-place and Carlton-av., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to St. Joseph's Church, where there will be a Solemn High Mass at 10 o'clock, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

☞ Tyrone and Boston papers please copy.

May the Lord have mercy on his soul.

NYMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 7, JOHN THOMAS NYMAN, eldest son of Mary and the late Reinhold Nyman, aged 21 years and 1 month.

His funeral will take place on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock precisely, from the residence of his mother, No. 183 West 26th-st., to St. Francis Xavier's Church, where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ California, Canadian and Irish papers please copy.

SHEA.—In San Francisco Cal., on Saturday, April 5, ROLAND HILL SHEA, second son of the late J. Augustus Shea, and brother of George Shea, of this City, aged 23 years.

His death is chiefly attributable to his efforts during the late floods in Sacramento, of which city he was a resident for several years past. His body repose in Calvary Cemetery, San Francisco.

WARD.—At Schenck's Mills, N. J., on Friday, May 2, ROBERT T., son of the late Capt. J. H. Ward, U. S. Navy, aged 10 years and 6 months.

WARWICK.—In this City, on Thursday, May 8, only daughter of Andrew and Mary J. Warwick.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her parents, No. 228 West 44th-st., on Saturday, May 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 217.—May 3, 1862.

8, 36, 76, 57, 72, 28, 67, 10, 13, 73, 48, 55, 11.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 218.—May 3, 1862.

9, 61, 18, 46, 65, 34, 22, 33, 10, 47, 45, 66.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 226.—May 3, 1862.

39, 22, 42, 38, 18, 1, 3, 53, 69, 74, 36, 46, 12.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 230.—May 3, 1862.

1, 72, 67, 35, 23, 57, 14, 32, 60, 56, 43, 24.

Circulars sent by addressing

JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,

Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of May 1, No. 25,322 drew $100,000; No. 15,324 drew $50,000; No. 22,626 drew $20,000; No. 15,661 drew $10,000; No. 14,617 drew $5,000; being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, OLD ULCERS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain remedy for these diseases. Men, who are suffering the most fearful pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the Sun, Herald and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and examined at any hour. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 115 Fulton-st.

HIGHLY SCENTED AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER

THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1862.

Dr. Alex Jennings, No. 75 East 12th-st., New-York:

Sir: The case containing your FRAGRANT TOOTH-POWDER has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used in thoro

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable women, situations—one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook, washer and ironer; both understand their business thoroughly; no objections to the country; best City references. Call at No. 163 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a girl, 17 years old, capable and willing to make herself useful, either as chambermaid or by taking care of children. Apply for three days at No. 184 East 31st-st., north side, first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; would be willing to assist with washing; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 178 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 431 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR WAITRESS.—A highly respectable American girl, with first-class references, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a competent servant. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman, highly recommended, desires a situation in either of the above capacities; can operate in good style on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines; knows her duties well; will go in the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to go to the country; good City references. Call for two days at No. 812 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to assist with children; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 390 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; she understands either of the above in the very best manner, and has the very best of City and country reference. Can be seen at No. 51 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, front room. No objections to go a short distance in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; best of City reference. Call at No. [illegible]-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; is willing to assist with the washing; has no objections to the country for the Summer months; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has been from three to four years. Call at No. 141 East 14th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A middle-aged woman, as first-class cook; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies; understands all kinds of game, meats, &c.; understands the care of milk and butter; is willing to go to the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 84 West 24th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class woman, in a private family; has a thorough knowledge of her business, and can command the best City reference; is an excellent baker; no objection to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived in first-class families five years; City references; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 420 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, and first-class cook, wants a situation in a private family in the country; she understands the best English and American cooking in all its branches and can give very good references. Apply for two days at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as a good cook; can make good bread and pastry; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as a good plain cook, a good baker of bread and biscuit, a good washer and ironer. The best of City reference. Call for two days No. 141 East 24th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook; can make good bread and biscuit. No objection to a little washing. Has good reference. Apply at No. 413 3d-av., near 31st-st., fourth floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of reference given. Apply at No. 61 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, a situation; has no objection to the country; has the very best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 East 23d-st., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Inquire at No. 28 West 16th-st., sixth house from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 233 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two Protestant young girls; one to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; they have the best City reference; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 134 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both willing to assist each other; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 136 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Best of City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or general servant, by a young woman of good moral character, in city or country, in either of the above capacities; will be found a faithful girl, and competent for her duties; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; is a first-class baker. Call at No. 194 West 34th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two competent young women; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; would do general housework. Best of City reference. Call at No. 394 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A VERY COMPETENT woman wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 101½ West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent young woman desires a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; is neat in her kitchen; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 149 West 29th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; has had experience in some of the first families of the City. Can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 249 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; has no objection to go into the country; good City reference given. Apply at No. 212 West 18th-st., front basement, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Can be seen at No. 120 6th-st., third floor, front room; no objection to the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as good cook, baker, &c., and good washer and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply at Ackerman & Conklin's No. 197 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has 2½ years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 137 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES a few more customers, to go out by the day or week; is thoroughly competent to cut and fit ladies and children's dresses, &c. Call at, or address ANN, No. 335 6th-av., near 21st-st., second floor.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.—A competent dressmaker, who has the work of a few families, would like to obtain the work of a few more; will work in or out of the house. Inquire at No. 42 3d-av., near 10th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper, by a highly esteemed widow lady from New-Jersey; she perfectly understands housekeeping in all its branches; fond of children, and is not afraid of work. This is a rare opportunity to get a faithful and trusty housekeeper. Address Mrs. C., for three days, Box No. 161 Times Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper by an American lady of experience, who is competent to take charge of a family, large or small; references given. Can be seen for three days at the office of Dr. Gerson, No. 49 East Broadway, from 2 to 5 P. M.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY DESIRES TO find a situation for a highly respectable woman, competent to take charge of a house through the Summer, during the absence of the family. Apply between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, at No. 220 34th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; has the very best reference for honesty, &c. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to do the work of a small family, or chamberwork and waiting; no objections to go in the country; has good City reference. Inquire at No. 260 1st-av., top floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as above; is a good plain cook and baker of bread and pies; a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing to go to the country; one year's reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 87 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all its branches; understands dressmaking thoroughly; operates on sewing-machines. Would go out by the day if required. The best of City reference. Call at 177 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LADY'S MAID OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by a Protestant woman, who can give good references, a situation in a family as lady's maid or housekeeper, or to take charge of children; understands doing up fine muslins and laces, and dressing hair; is a nice seamstress. Inquire at No. 77 West 22d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-rate laundress; can do up linens and French fluting in superior style; has the best of City reference from some of the best families in the City, as to her character and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 29 East 19th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress, in a gentleman's family. The highest City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 212 Waverley-place.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins and French fluting; has the best of City reference from last employers. Call for two days at No. 149 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

AS NURSE.—A LONG-EXPERIENCED LADIES' monthly nurse, in the habit of taking care of invalid ladies and gentlemen, is now disengaged, and is desirous of making some engagements; refers to some of the first families and doctors in the City, if required; no objection to taking care of a babe from its birth for the Summer. Call on or address Mrs. JOHNSTON, 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse, who is fully competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth; she understands the management and care of children, having had long experience in that capacity; good City reference. Call or address No. 42 Union-square, east side, between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT nurse, of neat habits, kind and affectionate disposition, and great experience in the care of children, is desirous of obtaining a situation to take the entire charge of an infant; is very highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at the house of her old employer, No. 56 West 14th-st.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE PERSON WANTS A situation as nurse; has served in that capacity for the last 12 years; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman as child's nurse or to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 377 8th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a neat, bright girl, who has excellent City reference from her last employer; sews neatly; will wait on a lady who boards; is willing and obliging; wages $6 per month; can be recommended as a thorough parlor-maid. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a neat, tidy girl, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and fluting; is willing to go in the country; has three years reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 282 East 10th-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl would like a situation as nurse and to do light chamberwork or plain sewing. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 27 West 28th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a very respectable woman as nurse or chambermaid; has always lived in the best of families, and can be well recommended. Call at No. 157 East 24th-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived most three years, No. 43 East 33d-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a German girl, a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 113 Christopher-st., second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted, by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; the care of a baby preferred and to sew occasionally, or assist in chamberwork and sew, or be generally useful if required, or go out to work by the day, as the advertiser is a most excellent seamstress; no objection to City or country; reference given. Call at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery, New-York.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as nurse and to do light chamberwork; lived three years and five months in her last place; is a first-class embroiderer; has the best of testimonials; a good home more of an object than high wages. Call at No. 43 West 13th-st. Ring the upper bell.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby, and is an excellent seamstress; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts., back room, second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands the care of children; has four years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 194 East 36th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; would be willing to do some chamberwork; has excellent City references. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG American girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to children; or will go out by the day or week to sew. Call, or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 410 3d-av., top floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable woman, as nurse; is competent of taking the entire charge of children; five years' reference from her last place. Address No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing or light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 4 East 33d-st., for two days, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and assist with the washing; can come well recommended. Call at No. 97 West 30th-st., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 11th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Apply, for 3 days, at No. 121 West 33d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress. Apply in the fancy-store, No. 505 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young girl, as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's dresses, and also ladies' plain dresses; will be found competent; understands waiting on ladies; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 372 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the hair-store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; one who understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; would assist in the care of children; no objection to the country, or would travel; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 169 7th-av., in the store, near [illegible]-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, wishes to engage with a few private families to work out by the day or week, or would take work home. Can be seen for two days at No. 432 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN is desirous of obtaining a situation as seamstress and lady's maid, or assist in light chamberwork. No objections to the country. Call, or address for three days, No. 230 3d-av. Can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing; no objection to wait on grown children or to do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 87 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as seamstress, or to take care of an infant from its birth, or one growing up child; can cut and fit all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to assist in housekeeping; the best of reference given. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a first-class waitress, by a respectable girl who thoroughly understands her business. Has two and a half years' City reference. Call at No. 27 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Ring the third bell.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as first-class waitress, in a respectable family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 168 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class waitress; would go to the country; has the best references. Call at No. 590 3d-av., between [illegible] sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as waitress, or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family; can refer to most respectable families. Can be seen at No. 119 East 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman; understands all the duties of her situation thoroughly; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 39 East 15th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for a young woman now in her employ; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Apply to her present employer, No. 20 West 24th-st., Thursday and Friday, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WASHING WANTED.—A LAUNDRESS WHO has lived in the best of families in the City, wishes to obtain washing at her own residence; will do either family or gentlemen's washing in the neatest manner; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 294 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN would like to have the washing and ironing of a few families at their residences or in her own house, or would go out cleaning by the day; good City reference. Call at No. 263 West 33d-st., third floor.

MALES.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a publishing house or lawyer's office, or as a general clerk in any good mercantile business, by a young man, who was formerly editor of a country newspaper. Best of City reference given. Address EDITOR, care of the Merchants' Clerks Advertising Office, No. 151 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man; has lived with the best families in Europe, also in this City; the best of City reference from his last employer; will be found careful and willing; understands his business and willing to do it; also understands waiting on table. Can be seen for two days, at No. 56 University-place, Mr. Graham's saddlery store, or a note to C. A. C., will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is a careful driver and a good groom; has the best reference from former employers and present employer, and in addition is willing to make himself generally useful or to work in a garden. Call or address, for two days, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 23 Chatham-st., Hope House.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman; understands the care of horses, and is a careful, good driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; has over 2½ years country reference from his last employer; has no objection to country or City. Address C. R., Box No. 209 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, as coachman and groom; one who perfectly understands his business; has had much experience in the treatment of horses; can milk; will make himself generally useful; has good City reference. Address G. C., Box No. 216 Times Office, or No. 89 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young man, as coachman, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference; is willing to assist in gardening, if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 326 West 4th-st., harness-maker's. Call or address E. D., Box No. 195 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses; will be found willing and obliging; can give first-class reference from his last employer; is a sober and steady person and a good Protestant. Address E. C. B., Box No. 203 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable, unmarried man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver; has the best of City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call on, or address, J. B., No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., or J. B., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young man; he understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; the best of reference. Can be seen at Disney's saddlery, No. 60 East 14th-st., or address W. G., Box No. 207 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who thoroughly understands his business; can furnish the best of City reference. Call or address No. 113 East 18th-st., for two days, if not engaged.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a single Englishman as coachman and gardener; understands his business; is civil, willing and obliging; best of City references. Address G. H., Box No. 193 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable Protestant single man, belongs to the Episcopal Church; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and everything connected with the situation; is a competent driver, and in every way faithful to his duties, which his testimonials prove; would make himself useful and obliging in everything required; good references; would go to the country. Address J. W., Box No. 210 Times Office, for one week.

AS ENGINEER.—AN ENGINEER, WITH CITY references, desires a situation, in City or country. Address WM. CRESIER, Station F, New-York Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, is sober and honest, and for capability and industry has testimony from gentlemen in this City; a good home more inducement than wages; will be found accommodating; can milk if required. Address F. D., Box No. 212 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—Wanted, a situation by a steady man; understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables; is willing to assist on the farm, or can take care of horses; has three years reference from his last place. Address, for two days, J. H., Box No. 193 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouses, graperies, fruit, flowers, vegetables, &c.; can produce good reference for the last six years. Address G. C., Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man of considerable experience, both in England and this country. For particulars, refer to Mr. KENNEDY, gardener to E. A. Stevens, Esq., Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a young man; would assist at other work; in city or country. Apply at office of Hon. W. T. B. MILLIKEN, his former employer, No. 1 Park-place, to whom he is permitted to refer.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED by a young man, a situation as groom and coachman, either City or country; has first-class references. Address J. L., Box No. 194 Times Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable, steady young man, with the best of City reference, in City or country; will be found a good hand over horses; can drive well; is a good vegetable gardener, and willing to be in every way generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waiter, by a respectable man, Scotchman, Protestant, in a private family; has lived in the best families in the City; understands his business thoroughly; the best and most reliable references given. Apply for two days at No. 177 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable man, as waiter in a private family; can be seen, until suited, at his present employer's, No. 2 East 17th-st.; no objection to go in the country.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a man of unquestionable character and ability; best of City reference. Address LIN, Madison-square Post-office.

AS WRAPPER WRITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wrapper writer, by a young man who understands the business thoroughly, having been engaged at it for a number of years; circulars directed by the thousand. Address L. M., Box No. 200 Times Office.

TO DRUG AND DRY GOODS HOUSES.—The subscriber, a young man, thoroughly posted in fancy goods for druggists' sale, and with five years' experience in the Yankee notion trade, respectfully offers his services to any first-class drug or dry goods house. Best of City reference given as to capability, character, &c. Address A. M. B., Box No. 160 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A BOY FROM the country, about seventeen years of age, in a wholesale business, where he can be actively employed; is willing and capable to work, and can give the best of references. Address G. W. C., Box No. 2,837 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—FOR AN HONEST, CAPABLE SINGLE man, a situation in some kind of business in City or country; City reference given. Address J. M., Box No. 207 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

CONFECTIONARY.—WANTED, A BOY THAT has worked at the business. Apply at No. 243 Bleecker-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A NEAT, TIDY PROTESTANT woman to cook, wash and iron for a small family a short distance in the country; must understand her business, and bring good City references. Apply, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at No. 61 Chambers-st., up-stairs.

A FARMER.—A MAN WHO WILL WORK AND take charge of a gentleman's place, can find a good home and fair wages by addressing ECONOMY, Box No. 113 Times Office. Give reference and where formerly employed. Single preferred.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A FARMER AND HIS wife. The farmer, if accustomed to growing seeds, and the preserving them for sale, will find a good situation. Inquire at No. 214 Pearl-st., up stairs.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, an active young Protestant girl, for general housework; none but a person of clean, steady habits, need apply, for two days at No. 69 3d-st. Reference required.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GOOD GIRL, TO do general housework; she must be a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer, and come well recommended. Also, a small girl to wait on the door. Apply at No. 3 Sea-View-place, Hoboken.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of children, do light chamberwork, plain sewing and assist in washing and ironing, to go to Staten Island; City references required. Apply at No. 1 Irving-place, corner 14th-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A SUMMER HOTEL; wages liberal; 4 men for steamers; 4 girls to travel to Europe and California. Apply at 7 Chatham-square.

CLOTHING.—H. G. BAILEY & CO., SUCCESSORS to and of the late firm of J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 3 Park-place, have purchased the interest of Mr. J. B. CLOSE therein, and removed their stock to No. 298 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts., where they will continue the youths' and children's clothing business as heretofore conducted by the old firm.

INSTRUCTION.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT! STAMMERING CURED! THE NEW VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 26 East 27th-st., New-York. Call for New Circular.

"AM. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 1855. For supplying SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, and Families, with competent teachers *without charge*; For aiding Teachers to secure suitable appointments; For giving PARENTS AND GUARDIANS information and circulars of good schools; For selling and renting School Properties. References: Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Mess. Barnes & Burr, and Mess. Ivison & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Prof. Marcius Willson, at Harpers, N. Y. G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 596 Broadway.

A LADY IN HARLEM, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, educating her own daughters, also takes a few girls to board and educate, giving to them a mother's care and thorough instruction in all the English branches, music, French and Latin. Number limited to six. Terms reasonable, and reference unexceptionable. For particulars, address F. C. BROWNELL, Esq., No. 26 Howard-st., New-York, or call between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 561 Broadway. (Nearly seven years' successful experience.) Schools supplied with teachers and parents with school circulars gratuitously; teachers furnished with engagements; (no advance fee;) send for circular; references—Prof. Wm. F. Phelps, Harper & Bros. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge. G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. For circulars, address the principals at the Seminary, No. 2 Washington-place. MRS. C. M. WHITE, MRS. A. C. ELTING, Principals.

EDUCATIONAL INTRODUCTIONS FOR Teachers, Schools, Seminaries and Families, for all sections of the country, given at the National Teachers' Institute, No. 335 Broadway, N. Y. Teachers, Principals, Parents, Pupils and Trustees provided with all requisites. Send for illustrated circulars. RICE & ANDREWS.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Located at Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y. Term will commence May 5. Circulars may be obtained of W. B. SMITH & CO., No. 3 Park-row, or of the Principal, JOHN OAKLEY.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

INSTRUCTION.—TWO LADIES, HAVING A SELECT school in a pleasant country village near New-York, would take two or three children to board and educate on reasonable terms. Address No. 4 Liberty-st., New-York, up stairs.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated; under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Redding Institute, Redding, Conn. Catalogues at Benedict Brothers, No. 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 596 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. P. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 5.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, EXperienced and fully qualified to teach music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin and English, wishes an engagement in a school or family, or would instruct a class of eight or ten young ladies in the City or country. Best references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,506 New-York Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER—THOROUGHLY acquainted with the English, German and French languages, natural sciences, etc., wishes a situation in a college or some other higher educational establishment. Highly favorable recommendations can be procured from prominent American gentlemen. Address B. W., Box No. 136 Times Office.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A LADY DESIRES AN engagement as teacher of English, French and music; would, if desired, instruct the children of one or more families for the Summer in the country; unexceptionable references. Address, for two weeks, TEACHER, No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A LADY OF MATURE YEARS, OF education and refinement, to take charge of the education of the daughter of a widower, residing in the country. Address, with qualifications, terms, and references, EDUCATION, Box No. 159 Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—A PARISIAN LADY, A SUPERIOR teacher, desires a situation in a school for the Summer. She would also assist in English and music. Address G. G. G., Brooklyn Post-office, L. I.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 114 Times Office.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country. GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured. A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $60 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $175 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $50, $75, $100, $175, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 4th-st., corner of 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A REAL BARGAIN, A ROSEWOOD, carved legs, round corner piano, equal to the best manufacturer; cost new, one year ago, $375; will be sold for $175. Apply at No. 30 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN, LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A LARGE plot of ground on 27th and 28th sts., between 10th and 11th avs., and near the 11th. There are 12 lots in the plot hereby offered, 6 on each street, well adapted for a business requiring much room and free access. ALSO. Two lots belonging to the same estate, and fronting on 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The first-class, elegant residence, No. 30 East 19th-st. The house is full-sized, with a two-story extended back building, dining-room, &c. Will be rented for six or twelve months. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Will be sold at a bargain and on reasonable terms.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE PROPERTY known as the FLORENCE HOTEL, located on Northeast corner Broadway and Walker-st.; lot 30x100, 36 feet wide on rear. This is most eligibly situated for a Commercial or Banking Establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A COMMODIOUS CHURCH EDIFICE, IN 50th-st., for sale or to let on a two years' lease. Inquire of JAS. GARDINER, No. 240 West 50th-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board may be obtained at No. 31 Concord-st., Brooklyn; house has all the modern improvements, and is convenient to Fulton Ferry; dinner at 6½ o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LADY HAS TAKEN THE house No. 31 East 23d-st., and is now prepared to accommodate genteel boarders with suites or single rooms, at moderate terms; the house has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in their own premises, will accommodate a few gentlemen with board and rooms furnished, in one of the most pleasant residences in the eastern part of the City; references exchanged. Apply at No. 15 Rutgers-place.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate one or two gentlemen, with their wives, with board. No other boarders taken. Address or apply at No. 254 West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY CAN meet with a pleasant home in a small private family, on Staten Island; terms very reasonable. Address fully to HOME, Box No. 206 Times Office.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR (FRONT) AND bedroom (back) on second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Also, a room and hall bedroom on the third floor; house has all the modern improvements; family small and private. Call at No. 341 [illegible]-av., four doors from 4th-av.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE CAN BE accommodated with the comforts of a quiet home in a strictly private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 75 East 28th-st., before 3 or after 6 P. M.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ROOMS, WITH board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 58 Willow-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry.

HOBOKEN.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board in a private American family; house contains all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at 259 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken.

NO. 58 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Family, also single gentlemen, can obtain desirable rooms with board. Reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

PRIVATE COUNTRY BOARD.—THE SUBscribers prepared to accommodate families or single gentlemen for the season, or by the week, at Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y. The house is pleasantly situated on the lake, which is ten miles long and one mile wide; good fishing and boating; ten miles from Chester depot, which is 55 miles from New-York by the Erie Railroad, where wagons can be obtained at all hours. Terms moderate, and every attention paid to the comforts of the boarders. The best City references and other particulars given on application to WM. A. WATERSTONE, Bellevale, Postoffice, Orange County, N. Y. No bar kept.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—ONE large or two small families can be accommodated with large pleasant rooms on or after May 1, in Mansion House, on Walnut Hill, ten minutes east of depot. Steamboat or railroad one hour from New-York. Large garden, fine lawn, six acres, plenty fruit, fresh milk, &c. Fine river view. Inquire on the premises of D. BISHOP, or at No. 384 Hudson-st., New-York.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, RESIDING ¾ of an hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, can accommodate a Spanish, French or American family with board for the Summer; location very healthy and agreeable, with plenty of shade; table served in good French style; French lessons given, if required; stabling for horses. Inquire at No. 589 Broadway, or at No. 565. References exchanged.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing to obtain board for the Spring and Summer months, can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR FIVE GROWN persons can be pleasantly and comfortably accommodated with country board, in New-Jersey, less than two hours from New-York; five trains a day; no other boarders. For further information address J. J. W., care of J. E. L., No. 264 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY of five adults, for the Summer months, within easy access of the City; a farm-house where fresh milk and vegetables abound, preferred; an inland situation desired. Address, stating location and terms, which must be moderate, F. S., Box No. 104 Times Office.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—SUMMER BOARDING CAN be obtained at this healthy and beautiful place. The house commands a fine view of the Lake, and in vicinity of the principal hotels. Address MAHOPAC, Box No. 174 Times Office.

BOARD IN SING SING.—A FEW ADULTS would be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, in a beautiful location on High-st., Sing Sing. For particulars, address G. C. M., Box No. 41 Sing Sing Post-office.

A FINE HOUSE—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, with fine grounds and stables, and all the comforts of a home, is in readiness for Summer boarders, with best of references. Address Box No. 58 Greenwich, Connecticut.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON STATEN Island—north shore preferred—by a gentleman who wants comfort combined with reasonable charges. Address for one week G. A., Box No. 103 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at Bath, L. I., nine miles from Fulton Ferry, on the sea-shore, from $3 to $6 per week. Address F. B., Box No. 109 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY. Having taken this elegant and popular establishment, I shall open it on the 1st of June, generally refitted and newly furnished with linen, crockery, etc. A long experience in the hotel business at the Astor House, New-York, and other first-class hotels, enables me to give a guarantee that it will be kept in the very best manner. Trains for the Mountain, via Morris and Essex Railroad, leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Rooms may now be engaged on favorable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on Mr. Stetson, of the Astor House. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, corner Washington and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family boarding-house, is now open for the reception of guests; is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or depot. MRS. E. A. WILBUR.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.—A first-class family hotel, one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad or steamboat; communication with the City every half hour; terms moderate. WM. H. DOTY, Proprietor.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, the house and grounds at Newburgh lately occupied by Prof. G. W. Greene. The house will accommodate a large family, and is very convenient, and in perfect order. The grounds attached contain four acres, with stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply, for further particulars, to THOMAS GEORGE or WILLIAM HILTON, at Newburgh.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT ISLIP, L. I.—LARGE mansion, stables, out-buildings, lawn, garden and ten acres of choice land, with privilege of fishing in a trout pond and shooting over about 5,000 acres of land. Rent, $100 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET AT LENOX, MASS.—A FURNISHED house, with an acre of ground, for eleven months from 1st of June next. Rent, $375. Apply to M. HOFFMAN, Jr., No. 33 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 284 WEST 20th-st., three story, high stoop and attic; has all the modern conveniences. Apply on the premises.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $30 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $30 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 660 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH. MERRITT'S NEW PORTABLE KITCHEN RANGE. Heats rooms above equal to any furnace, and does all the cooking of a family without extra fuel. No. 1,212 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATER-COOLER.—The best provision preserver made; wholesale and retail; BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

IMPROVED STEEL COFFEE-MILLS, AT $10 and upwards. Old mills repaired, at 343 West 16th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—EITHER A GOOD HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, well situated, or a country place in the suburbs of New-York, or up the Hudson River, or Harlem Railroad, or on Long Island; rent about $400 from now till May 1, 1863; a place with a few acres of land preferred. Address (post paid) G. HILLIARD, No. 24 West 17th-st., New-York.

FARMS.

A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, UNENCUMBERED for $4,500, and valued at $10,000, with all its stock, utensils, &c., is offered in exchange for a house in New-York or Brooklyn; the house must be first class and in a good neighborhood. Address FARMER, Hudson, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Burns Lupham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y. The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruit, all of the best varieties. The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence—also for farm purposes. There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country residence, or for a Boarding School or Water Cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is sixteen miles from Auburn, twenty miles from Syracuse, and twenty-two miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Road, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way, daily, by omnibus. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

A MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR sale, in the village of Fairfield, Conn., late the residence of Mr. Jonathan Gillett; is complete and desirable in all particulars. The house is large and elegantly finished, including gas. The stables and out-buildings are ample, comprising all that is required for a first-class place. The house stands upon a portion of four acres, laid out very beautifully and fully shaded with evergreen and other trees. The place contains the general varieties of fruit. Are also attached, four acres of pasture-ground, which extends to a road in the rear. This property lies within one-half mile of Long Island Sound, furnishing unrivaled bathing, and is about ten minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven depot. Address inquiries to O. S. BUTTS, Postmaster, Fairfield House.

TO LET, IN WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The pleasantly situated two-story house, known as "The Parsonage," within five minutes' walk of depot, about 2 acres of land, fine garden, fruit orchard, brook running through the grounds; also stable and outbuildings. Also a new 3-story house, with 12 rooms, hot and cold water in both stories, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, 1½ acres land, high location, commanding a fine view of New-York; ¼ mile from depot. Apply to J. C. DOREMUS, Postmaster, West Bloomfield, or address Box No. 1,709 New-York P. O.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the depot of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land; all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 20 South-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A LARGE, HANDsome, double house, with the modern conveniences, stable and carriage house, in the beautiful but little-known village of Flushing. Abundant reference given as to healthiness of the place, which only requires to be seen to be appreciated. Fare to the City, by steamboat, 10 cents; by railroad, 15 cents. Apply to D. L. DODGE, No. 78 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE SHORE, ONE MILE FROM Rye and Port Chester depots, the former residence of the Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, with 20 acres of valuable land. The house is large, conveniently arranged and beautifully situated, in the immediate neighborhood of some of the most elegant country residences in Westchester; barn, carriage-house, &c., all in good order. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Beautifully located at Glen Cove. House contains nine bedrooms, parlors, dining-room, &c., with ample outhouses, garden, and six acres of land, well stocked with large and small fruit. For particulars apply to J. G. RUSSELL, Glen Cove, L. I., or to W. M. THURMAN, No. 228 Canal-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 17TH-st., near Union-square, to a private family only. It is four stories, 25 by 60 feet, modern, convenient and well furnished. Possession at once. Also to let, a three-story brown-stone-front house, No. 79 West 29th-st., 22 by 50 feet deep, complete with all modern conveniences. Address C. W., Box No. 366 Post-office.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Westchester County, near White Plains; large new house, in complete order; carriage-house and barn, with about thirty acres of choice land; garden all made; location desirable; about one mile from the depot; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 33 Nassau-st.

STATEN ISLAND.—PART OF A COTTAGE TO let, unfurnished, with or without board. This is a rare opportunity, and to a small, responsible party, terms would be liberal. Communication daily to the City, by boat and cars. Location healthy, and surroundings unsurpassed. Address, in full, to COUNTRY, Box No. 201 Times Office.

FOR SALE.—A PLACE OF ABOUT ONE HUNdred acres, on NEWBURGH BAY, on the Hudson; admitted by persons knowing it, with scarcely an exception, to be the most beautiful and unique estate on the Hudson. Large house, fruit, &c., &c. The place would be divided, if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN RAHway and near Elizabeth, N. J.; house large, two story, 11 rooms; is surrounded with shade and fruit trees; about three acres large garden filled with all kinds of fruit; well calculated for a Summer boarding-house. Apply to S. LAY, Attorney-at-law, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—At Saratoga Springs, a very desirable gentleman's residence. House of brick, two stories and basement, 45 feet square, with back building. Lot 132x180 feet; well laid out, good garden and stable, in fine order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO NEW COTTAGES AT TARRYtown, beautifully located. One cottage on the line of the Harlem Road, about five minutes from depot at 26th-st.; furnished. Also, furnished houses in the City, will be rented low to good tenants. Apply to F. E. WILKINS, No. 3½ Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 89 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 65 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a very desirable [illegible]-story frame house, with 2-story extension and kitchen, [illegible] convenient to depots, desirable neighborhood for a small private family. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. [illegible] Grand-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE MANSION ON Prospect Hill, two miles above Middletown, Conn., on the river; most delightful, healthy location; 9 to 12 acres; 25 rooms; terms easy. Inquire of J. T. GRISWOLD, No. 34½ Pine-st., or of J. LAW, No. 300 Broad-st., Newark.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT PLACE IN NEW CAnaan, Conn.; house, barn, &c., (new,) with two acres, fruit trees, fine garden, two wells; beautiful location; 10 acres adjoining if wanted; price $3,000. Call at No. 306 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, piano rooms.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Several very desirable country seats on the New-Haven Railroad, from 16 to 30 miles from the City. For particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 34 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR OR LONGER, A house at Whitestone Point, L. I., with two acres of land, stable, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MOON, No. 299 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the depot, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d st.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A DOUBLE BRICK house, with ¼ acre of ground. Rent $350. Apply at No. 98 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 36 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 70 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x80 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 384 South-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC, BASEMENT and under-cellar house No. 37 West Washington-place, with all the modern improvements—gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water, bath, laundry, &c. For particulars inquire at No. 41 West Washington-place, of G. W. PRICE. Rent $550.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE WITH SEVERAL lots of ground, suitable for a small family, situated on the northwest corner of Broadway and [illegible]-st. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN WAITE, No. [illegible], or to JAMES SMITH, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 30 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND counter-cellar of the first-class store, No. 17 Park-place and No. 14 Murray-st. (fixtures included). Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN R. PLATT, No. 70 Murray-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET. By JOHN GAUDU, No. 10 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 29 EAST 22d-st., from 15th inst. to December next. Inquire at No. 6 East 21st-st., or at the stable.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGLY cheap, at No. 69 Fulton-st.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED, Wholesale and for family use. W. MARR, Agent, No. 10 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—TO COMPLETE A FILE OF THE New-York Times, one copy each of July 24 and Nov. 19, 1861, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at subscription desk, Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

U. S.

[illegible] NOTES.

[illegible] PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES,

[illegible] YEAR CERTIFICATES.

6 PER CENT BONDS.

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS, &c.

UNCURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

COLLECTIONS MADE, WITH PROMPT RETURNS. STOCKS, BONDS, AND COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED. DRAFTS DRAWN ON BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, &c.

We have special facilities for collecting Quartermasters' Checks, and all undisputed claims against the Government, [illegible] less than the usual time.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 38 WALL-ST.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 111 BROADWAY. [illegible]

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, ON CARGO AND FREIGHT. [illegible] RISKS, or Risks upon HULLS of Vessels are taken.

The Profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of January, 1855, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which Certificates were issued, amount to [illegible]

Additional Profits, from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862 [illegible]

Total Profits for 7 years [illegible]

The Certificates previous to 1859, have been redeemed by Cash [illegible]

Net Earnings remaining with the Company, Jan. 1, 1862 [illegible]

The dealers have had returned to them in dividends for the 7 years, an average of over 27 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

Alfred Edwards,	William Leconey,	Jehial Read,
A. C. Richards,	[illegible] W. Hull,	John A. Barlow,
[illegible] Gandy,	C. Hadden,	A. S. Barnes,
W. [illegible] Richards,	[illegible] P. Morton,	J. E. Hanford,
[illegible]	F. W. Macy,	Alex. M. Earle,
[illegible] Milner,	John B. Arthur,	H. L. Atherton,
[illegible], Jr.,	J. K. Myers,	John A. Hadden,
Fred'k B. Betts,	A. Wesson,	Geo. C. Wetmore,
Moses A. Hoppock,	William Kent,	P. H. Vandervoort,
[illegible] Cobb, Jr.,	David F. Morgan,	Josiah M. Fiske,
W. H. Mellen,	Byron Sherman,	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President. WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.

BENJ. A. GREENE[illegible], Secretary.

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 9 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST., Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

M. C. MORGAN, (Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,) STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER, No. 3 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York. United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $650,000 OF "THE NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until SATURDAY, May 17, 1862, until 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chapter 167, of the Laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, April 16, 1862. [illegible]

[illegible]

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller. CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 6, 1862.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—In compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. [illegible]

[illegible] COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Vanity Fair*, and at [illegible] No. 130 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors: [illegible]

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D., Valentine Mott, M. D., Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., John Ordronaux, M. D., [illegible] Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D., [illegible], [illegible] J. P. Thayer, Esq., Hon. Geo. Folsom, Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, [illegible], Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., [illegible]

[illegible] OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager. [illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 18, 1862.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY sold for unpaid assessments, for opening, widening, and extending streets and avenues.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants, or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of property sold in December, 1860, for unpaid assessments, for opening, widening, and extending streets and avenues, [illegible] in the New-York Daily Tribune, on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed; in default of which, leases will be issued therefor.

P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's Office, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books at this office, and at the American Exchange Bank in New-York, will be closed at the close of business on the 20th inst., and reopened on the 5th day of June next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors. DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH Railroad Company offer for sale $150,000 of their 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for the purpose of completing the extension of their road to Ogdensburgh. A statement, showing in detail the past, present and prospective condition of the road, the nature of the security offered, and all information, may be obtained on application to SAMUEL F. PHELPS, No. 27 Park-row. JNO. P. YELVERTON, Bank of America. MARCELLUS MASSEY, No. 10 Pine-st.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No. 66 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 66 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 21. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 22d of May, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD Land Grant Bonds, not Assented, will be purchased by the undersigned until the 15th of this month, after which time they will be entitled to only a nominal dividend from the sale of the road. C. OLLADICE, No. 32 Wall-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The undersigned will purchase coupons falling due 1st July and 1st August next, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above-named railway company, less the interest for the unexpired time. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 52 Broadway.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 12th May next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP WANTED by WILLIAM C. GILMAN & SON, Dealers in Insurance Scrip, removed to 46 Pine-st., [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS, TREASURY NOTES, ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES, AND AMERICAN GOLD Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.

Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

THE RECEIVER OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY gives notice that the assets of the Company are in his hands, subject to the direction of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio; that by the order of the Court no portion of the earnings of the road can be applied to the payment of any of the unsecured indebtedness of the Company. All the earnings, after paying operating expenses, rent and mortgage interest, will be applied to the principal of those debts, which are due and secured, amounting at the present time to about a million of dollars.

The secured interest on the three old mortgages has all been provided for from the earnings of the road, and the next interest to be paid is on the funded debt mortgage bonds (given in exchange for the unsecured indebtedness) on the 1st day of July, 1862. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds and Bills Payable, who have not yet accepted the terms of compromise offered them with the approval of the United States Court are notified to exchange their bonds and notes before the 15th day of June, 1862, or they will not be entitled to receive any portion of the earnings of the road. Interest will be paid only to those who accept the compromise.

The new bonds can be obtained in exchange for any unsecured indebtedness at the office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. [illegible] William-st., New-York City, of H. C. KINGSLEY.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Receiver.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Holders of certificates issued by John Ferguson, calling for Second Mortgage Bonds of the abovenamed Corporation, under the plan of reorganization, are requested to leave them at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., on and after Tuesday next, 13th inst. In a few days thereafter the bonds will be ready for delivery. The amount of this mortgage is divided into six equal half-yearly payments of July 1 and Jan. 1, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, &c. To equalize the interest account, cash will be paid for the fractions at the time the bonds are delivered.

J. F. D. LANIER, for the Committee.

New-York, May 7, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 5, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

WANTED.—COLUMBUS, PIQUA & INDIANA Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE SCRIP, of all years, for sale by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, removed to No. 46 Pine-st.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE. POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, between Wall and Pine sts.

Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	575,518 [illegible]
Assets	1,075,518 [illegible]

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres. H. H. LAMPORT, Sec. CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	[illegible]

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
AUSTRALASIAN, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—"HOLMES' LINE."—In anticipation of the proclamation of the President, the ship GALENA, T. F. [illegible], master, will receive freight for the above port, on conditions which will be made known on application at the office of the undersigned.

For freight or passage apply on board at pier No. 20 E. R., or to WM. NELSON & SONS, No. 86 South-st.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 329 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed "PASSPORT OFFICE, Box No. 3,812, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.

Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY, May 10.
ETNA ... SATURDAY, May 17.
EDINBURGH ... SATURDAY, May 24.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in

First Cabin	$95 to $135

According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.

Third Cabin	$30 to $50

With very superior accommodations.

Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.

No berth secured until paid for.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. Wessels, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M., for BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 24 ... SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent ratan brooms—same shape as corn brooms—for factories, work-shops, store-houses, &c. R. J. RICHMOND & CO., Manf's, 166 Pearl-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! [illegible]—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen [illegible], with the urine, or stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

P. P. P. P. PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent, No. 28 Beekman, corner of William-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainly unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 10 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 4 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine, Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 25 years, an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, catarrh, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. Is always cures; warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Sexual Habit, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition, price $1 mailed. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, postrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "Nervous Debility," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 17th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3 and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain disease, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS. DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.

The most hopeless cases cured, without painful operations; also, Nervous Affections and Catarrh, the frequent causes of Deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES. Consultation free, personally or by letter. No. 630 BROADWAY.

MACHINERY, &C.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP. THE BEST CISTERN, WELL AND FIRE PUMP. Raises from all depths; forces to all distances; works easy; works well; don't freeze; has 3 years success, and no equal. Prices reduced. Drawings and prices free. Address JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 470½ Broadway.

CAPT. ERICSSON, THE "MONITOR," has pronounced WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP the best in use. "Let the *Monitor* suffice." J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATENT polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin, roofing plate, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

"SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND."—THE very article for millions. It is just the very thing for fast men and fast women; important to the timid and gay; rich in contemplation. Send their name on an envelope, (with stamp, if you wish it to come sealed,) enclose to me, and you will receive a circular, with particulars. Address, [illegible], New-York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ACT TO CONFER ADDITIONAL POWERS upon the Metropolitan Police, relating to the inspection of Steam Boilers, passed April, 1862.—The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Every owner of a steam boiler or boilers, in use in the Metropolitan Police District, shall annually, and at such convenient times and in such manner and form as may by rules and regulations, to be made therefor by the Metropolitan Police Board, be provided, report to the said Metropolitan Police Board, at its headquarters, the location of such steam boiler or boilers, and thereupon and as soon thereafter as practicable, the Metropolitan Sanitary Company, or such member or members thereof as may be competent for the duty herein prescribed, and may be detailed for such duty by the Metropolitan Police Board; but no person shall be detailed for such duty except he be a practical engineer, who shall proceed to inspect such steam boiler or boilers; and all appliances connected therewith, and the strength and security of such boilers shall be tested by hydrostatic pressure, and they shall limit the pressure of steam to be applied to or upon such boilers, certifying each inspection, and with the limit of pressure to the owner of the boiler inspected, and also to the engineer in charge of the same, and no greater amount of steam or pressure than that certified in the case of any boiler, shall be applied thereto. In limiting the amount of pressure, wherever the boiler under the test will bear the same, the limit desired by the owner of the boiler, shall be the one certified.

SEC. 2. The Metropolitan Police Board shall preserve in proper form a correct record of all inspection of steam boilers, and of the amount of steam or pressure allowed in each case, and, in cases where any steam boiler or the appliances or apparatus connected therewith shall be deemed by the Board after inspection to be insecure or dangerous, the Board shall prescribe such changes and alterations as may render such boilers, apparatus and appliances secure and devoid of danger. And in the meantime, and until such changes and alterations are made, and such appliances attached, such boiler, apparatus and appliances may be taken under the control of the Police Board, and all persons prevented from using the same; and in cases deemed necessary, the appliances, apparatus or attachments for the limitation of pressure, may be taken under the control of the said Police Board, and no owner or agent of any steam boiler shall employ any person as engineer without their having a certificate as to qualification from practical engineers, to be countersigned by the Commissioners of Police.

SEC. 3. Any person applying or causing to be applied to any steam boiler a higher pressure of steam than that limited for the same in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and any person violating the provisions of the second section of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and whenever any owner of any steam boiler in the Metropolitan District shall fail or omit to have the same reported for inspection as provided for by this Act, such boiler may be taken under the control of the Metropolitan Police Board, and all persons prevented from using the same until it can be satisfactorily tested as herein provided for, and the owner shall in such case be charged with the expense of so testing it.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm-st., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to confer additional powers upon the Metropolitan Police relating to the inspection of steam boilers, passed April, 1862," all persons owning or using any stationary steam boiler, or boilers, in the Metropolitan Police District, except those connected with ranges in private dwellings, are required to report to the Board of Police, in writing, between this date and the 20th day of May, 1862, the location of such boiler or boilers so owned or used by them, and the business or purpose for which such boilers are used, and thereafter in case of any removal of a steam boiler, or the erection of a new one, a like report shall be made forthwith, and all parties are requested to have a nipple and cock, 1½ inches diameter, put in some convenient part of their steam boiler, so that the Inspectors will have no delay in making connections for testing.

By order of the Board of Police.

SETH C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank-street, to sewer in Bethune-street. Petition for sewer in Lewis-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets, and resolution for the building of a receiving basin and culvert, at the corner of West Houston-street and Congress-place, and that the following presented to the Board of Councilmen were referred to the Committee on streets, viz.:

Resolutions for cross-walks from the foot of Jackson-street to the Ferry landing; also, across Jackson-street at Ferry landing.

And, also, for a cross-walk on the westerly line of Broadway, from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, as a continuation of the present cross-walk from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-second-street.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before SATURDAY, May 17, 1862.

THOS. STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that resolutions for the construction of crosswalks at the following intersections have been presented to the Board of Councilmen and referred to the Committee on Roads, to wit: At the intersection of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street with Avenue A and First, Second and Third avenues; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; at the intersection of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street with Avenue A, First and Second; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-third-street; at intersection of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street; across First-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, and across Third-avenue at Fifty-ninth-street. All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same, in writing, to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, May 17, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS B. TAPPAN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST., AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, April 26, 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 20th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.

WM. J. HASKETT, President of the Board, No. 15 Centre-st.

ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board, No. 7 Chambers-st.

NOAH A. CHILDS, Commissioner, &c., No. 317 West 20th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND ADVERTISING, of the Board of Aldermen, met yesterday and received replies to their interrogatories from the following papers, viz.: *Herald, Sun, Commercial Advertiser, Tribune, Times, New-Yorker Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, Irish American, New-York Leader*, and *Daily Transcript*. Replies from one of the above papers not being accompanied by an affidavit, and many to whom notices had been sent not having replied, the Committee adjourned to meet again on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall.

F. I. A. BOOLE, JAMES REED, HENRY SMITH, WM. WALSH, JOHN H. BRADY, Committee.

CEMETERY OF THE EVERGREENS.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed receiver of the property and estate of the Corporation of the Evergreens by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, has taken upon himself the care, custody and charge of the Cemetery grounds; and all persons contemplating the purchase of burial lots in this beautiful rural Cemetery, are informed that he has been duly authorized, by a special order of the Court, to sell and convey graves and lots for burial purposes. Whoever purchases from the undersigned, may rest assured, therefore, that his purchase will have the sanction of the Court, and the ground purchased may be held and used for burial purposes forever. Applications for lots may be made at the office upon the Cemetery grounds, where every information desired will be given.—Dated April 8, 1862. WILLIAM E. ANDARIESE, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 6, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, C. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1828,) REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 29 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 12 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—AN ADjourned monthly meeting of the corps will be held at the Mercer House THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 9, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order. ABRAHAM DALLY, Colonel. I. M. PRYER, Adjutant.

A WIDOW LADY (AMERICAN) OF THE highest respectability, having a bright and remarkably intelligent girl ten years old, would like to have her brought up and educated in a gentleman's family. Call on Mrs. CROWELL, No. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7¼; to begin at 8.

TO-NIGHT, (Friday,)

Will be represented Colman's standard five-act Comedy of the JEALOUS WIFE.

Mr. Oakley	Mr. Charles Fisher
Major Oakley	Mr. Blake
Charles Oakley	Mr. Reynolds
Russet	Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Trinket	Mr. Floyd
Sir Harry Beagle	Mr. Young
Capt. O'Cutter	Mr. Norton
Mrs. Oakley	Mrs. Hoey
Lady Freelove	Miss Fanny Morant
Harriet	Mrs. Sloan
Toilet	Mrs. Reeves

To-morrow, (Saturday,) seventh time, Bulwer's sterling play of THE LADY OF LYONS, which has attracted six densely crowded audiences, who manifested their great gratification by the most enthusiastic plaudits ever heard within the walls of this establishment.

Programme for the ensuing week:

MONDAY—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

TUESDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

WEDNESDAY—LOVE AND MONEY.

THURSDAY—THE RIVALS.

FRIDAY—THE LADY OF LYONS.

In rehearsal, MONEY, &c., &c.

WINTER GARDEN.

SEVENTEENTH NIGHT OF MISS BATEMAN, THE YOUNG QUEEN OF THE AMERICAN STAGE. SEVENTH NIGHT of THE HUNCHBACK, Which must be withdrawn this week.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 9, Seventh representation of Knowles' drama of THE HUNCHBACK.

JULIA	MISS BATEMAN
Master Walter	J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Clifford	Edwin Adams

And an excellent cast.

Leader of the Orchestra ... Mr. R. Mollenhauer

On MONDAY EVENING next, GERALDINE; or, THE HUNCHBACK'S BRIDE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Fourth week of the Magnificent Spectacle of THE ENCHANTRESS. SPLENDID VOCALIZATION by MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS, SUPERB DANCING by ANNETTI GALETTI, NEW SCENERY, FULL OPERATIC CHORUS, GRAND EQUESTRIAN ACT. The spectacle will be performed EVERY NIGHT.

G. L. FOX'S OLYMPIC THEATRE, BROADWAY.

ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD. FROLIC OF THE FAIRIES. HERCULES.

Orchestra, 50 cents; Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents.

LAST WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION OF "CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES," AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY, From 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. *Visitors are requested to bring opera-glasses.*

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 720 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 10 cents.

LOUIS SCHREIBER'S GRAND SACRED CONCERT, For the benefit OF HIS BROTHER CHARLES, Seriously wounded at the battle of Belmont, WILL TAKE PLACE ON SUNDAY, MAY 11, IN IRVING HALL.

Sole performers—Madame Johannsen, Messrs. Mollenhauer, Mills, Schreiber, and the full chorus of the "Arion" Society. An orchestra of fifty performers, conducted by C. Anschutz and C. Bergmann.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

ANNIVERSARIES.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

In consequence of want of accommodation at Irving Hall, the anniversary of this Institution will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FRIDAY EVENING, May 9, 1862, at 7½ o'clock. There will be addresses by Rev. ASA D. SMITH, Rev. H. E. MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., Rev. J. FALKNER BLAKE, Rev. Dr. TYNG.

Nearly quite 300 children of the Five Points, pupils of the schools of the House, will be present, and sing many sweet hymns and patriotic songs.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TERMINUS. GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE. TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and Fashion Course Depot.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M. 1 P. M.	6 A. M. 1 P. M.
7 A. M. 4 P. M.	7 A. M. 4 P. M.
8 A. M. 5 P. M.	8 A. M. 5 P. M.
9 A. M. 6 P. M.	9 A. M. 6 P. M.
10½ A. M. 7 P. M.	10 A. M. 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. All tickets must be purchased before entering the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M. Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD. FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer AURORA will leave Murray-st. wharf at 4½ o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, the Express train will leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. The freight train leaves Manchester at 1 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passengers depot, James-slip and foot of 34th-st., E. R. Summer arrangement—At 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hamptons. At 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 6 P. M. for Hempstead.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 6:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 8:15 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:00 P. M. and 1:25 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—COMmencing Tuesday, April 1, 1862, landing at Yonkers, Nyack, Tarrytown, Haverstraw, Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Milton. Stopping at 30th-st. each way. Arriving at Yonkers 8:50; Nyack and Tarrytown, 9:45. By ferryboat—Haverstraw, 10:30; Cozzens, 10:55; West Point, 11:00; Cornwall, 11:25; Newburgh, 11:45; Milton, 12:30; arriving at Poughkeepsie 12:45. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie 1; Milton, 1:15; Newburgh, 2; Cornwall, 2:20; West Point, 2:40; Cozzens, 2:50; Haverstraw, 3:30; Nyack and Tarrytown, 3:35. By ferryboat—Yonkers, 4:30; arriving in New-York, 5:30. The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. L. P. SMITH, will leave New-York from foot of Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.) The ARMENIA will resume her Albany trips on MONDAY, May 12, leaving New-York from foot Harrison-st. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7:30 o'clock A. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer, MARY POWELL, Capt. A. L. Anderson, will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5½, Poughkeepsie at 6½, and Newburgh at 7¼ A. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leave foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 9½ A. M., 2½ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA will on SATURDAY, May 10, resume her regular trips, (daily, without exception,) leaving Jay-st. at 8 A. M., touching at Christopher and 30th sts., as well as the other intermediate landings. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

[illegible] MAGNIFICENT DRAMA, BY J. B. BUCKSTONE, With new and appropriate SCENERY, COSTUMES, PROPERTIES and other appointments, by the best artists, entitled FLOWERS OF THE FOREST; OR, A GIPSY'S STORY!

This piece has been in preparation and rehearsal for several weeks, and is produced at AN ENORMOUS EXPENSE.

The various characters are sustained by the talented artists of the Museum Company, including Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Misses Alford and Waters, Messrs. Nagle, Jamison, Bridgeman, Hadaway, Brooks, Clarke, &c., &c. It will be produced EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK, AND EVERY EVENING AT 7½ TO 8.

ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY! MASTER DUDLEY WALLER, THE INFANT ORATOR!

Only six years old, who rehearses a great variety of pieces, extracts of speeches, addresses, &c., giving every expression of the author, whether it be *argumentative, declamatory or pathetic*, with a fidelity unsurpassed even by the most accomplished orators. He will give specimens of his oratory between the acts, at every performance in the Lecture-room, and on the platform in the main hall of the Museum, at intervals during the day and evening. He closes his engagement to-morrow.

COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT! will hold his levées at all hours, and give a variety of interesting performances. Also an exhibition day and evening.

THE QUAKER OR WOODEN GUN from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va. THE GREAT LIVING WHALE, THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS, THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION, LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, with its multitude of beautiful LIVING FISH, and over a million other Curiosities.

Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW. June 3. $2,000 in premiums for finest BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS, and FAT BABIES. Number of Babies limited to One Hundred. Forty already engaged. Secure certificates immediately at Ticket Office. Don't fail to read advertisement of THE GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW.
GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW.
GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW.
GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW.
GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1862, when upward of $2,305 WILL BE PAID IN PREMIUMS FOR THE BEST SPECIMEN OF DOGS, INCLUDING EVERY BREED OF DOG KNOWN.

This will undoubtedly be one of the MOST EXCITING and INTERESTING EXHIBITIONS ever seen on this continent.

MR. BARNUM is happy to announce that FRANCIS BUTLER, Esq., the renowned Dog Breeder and Delineator, has consented to have on exhibition during the entire show, choice specimen pairs of every known breed, from the GIANT SIBERIAN BLOODHOUND to the diminutive dwarf TERRIER, comprising some thirty different breeds, *his being the only instance in the known world* where the whole canine fraternity have been represented in one family group. Other gentlemen owning rare and pure-bred Dogs, of great beauty, have also agreed to exhibit them.

Stalls have been fitted up in the Museum for the accommodation of TWO THOUSAND DOGS. They will be so arranged as to be seen to the best advantage, and yet not be within reach of visitors, or each other.

The highest premium to be paid is

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The other grand announcement is

$1,305 MORE!
$1,305 MORE!
$1,305 MORE!

The number of dogs exhibited will be limited to 300 of each class.

Persons desirous of exhibiting their dogs will secure NUMBERED CERTIFICATES on application at the ticket office of the Museum, entitling them to the entry of their dogs, on depositing $1, as evidence of good faith. Said dollar will be returned on the last day of the exhibition.

For full particulars obtain free circulars at the Museum.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT, IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW SENSATION DRAMA entitled SEASON AND FOLLY; Or, LIFE IN PARIS.

Produced on Monday evening to a house literally crowded from parquette to ceiling. The piece has been presented with new scenery, appropriate costumes, exquisite music, intricate transformations, and cast by the entire strength of the company.

MISS LAURA KEENE IN NINE CHARACTERS, With superb costumes.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

ACT I.—SCENE I.—A Peasant Cottage in Brittany. SCENE II.—Carnival Ball at a Parisian Café.

ACT II—SCENE I.—The Bachelor's Home. SCENE II.—Drawing-room at Madame [illegible] Saloon and End of Act.

ACT III.—SCENE I.—Carmen's Boudoir. SCENE II.—Exterior of Rat's Castle. SCENE III.—Jaudoni [illegible] Interior of Rat's Castle—A noisy Chorus—Tableau and end of Act Third.

ACT IV.—SCENE I.—The Debtors' Prison, [illegible]. SCENE II.—At Home in Brittany—[illegible] Unmasked—Genevieve in her true Character—A General but Mistaken Opinion—Jeannette at Home—Revelations and Explanations—Fortune Restored—Heartfelt Thanks—Reason Triumphs over Folly.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JOSEPH G. SKADEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, in this City, on or before the 19th day of May, 1862.

Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 20th day of June, 1862.

Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those pieces of land lying and being on Ninetieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either sides of said Ninetieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto. And

Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1862, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JOSEPH G. SKADEN, WILLIAM L. COLE, GILBERT PALMER, Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CHENANGO.—BURR B. ANDREWS against FRANCIS BRASEE.—Summons for money. To Francis Brasee, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of Burr B. Andrews, plaintiff, a copy of which has this fourteenth day of April, 1862, been filed in the Clerk's office of the County of Chenango, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his law office in the village of Norwich, county and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will take judgment against you for two hundred dollars and seventy-nine cents, expense of protest and postage, with interest thereon from the third day of September, 1860, besides costs.

Dated Norwich, N. Y., April 14, 1862.

D. L. FOLLETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, Norwich, N. Y.

my 9-law6wF

PROPOSALS.

COAL.

Written proposals will be received until the 16th inst., for the delivery on the North Wharf, at West Point, New-York, of the following quantities and qualities of White Ash Coal—clean:

600 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Locust Mountain steamboat size.

ALSO,

[illegible] tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) egg size.

[illegible] tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) stove size,

of either Beaver Meadow, Buck Mountain or Baltimore Vein, Wyoming; price of each stated separately.

Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming Districts, at the West Point Wharf, from canal-boats, which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, *via* the Schuylkill and Delaware and Raritan Canals. More than the ordinary facilities for unloading will be furnished. The coal to be delivered between the 1st of June and 20th of August next. H. C. BOYNTON, Captain and Quartermaster Military Academy.

WEST POINT, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 31st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $1,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfillment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. B. B. Cullen, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.

B. B. CULLEN, First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 38 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of PARKE & BOWDOIN, for the negotiation of Business Paper, and the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.

HORATIO G. PARKE, (Late of Parke & Dutton.) GEORGE S. BOWDOIN.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Reported to be Seized by Gen. Buell.

Gen. Pope Said to Have Advanced to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The Rebels at Corinth Being Surrounded.

BEAUREGARD ON THE DEFENSIVE.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 9.

A Special dispatch from Cairo to the *Times* says:

It is reported from Pittsburgh that *three brigades of Gen. Buell's army had seized that part of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad midway between Corinth and Grand Junction*, thus cutting off the rebel communication between the two points. It is also reported that *a detachment of Gen. Pope's army had struck the road south of Corinth.*

CAIRO, Thursday, May 8.

The hospital-boat *Louisiana*, from Pittsburgh Landing, arrived to-night. No engagement had taken place at Corinth up to yesterday noon. *Our forces were gradually advancing*, and were on an average of three miles from the enemy's advance. *The latter were acting strictly on the defensive, and for three days had not sent out any reconnoitering parties.*

The roads are chiefly in bad condition, owing to the heavy rains.

The expedition from Hickman sent against CLAY and KING's guerrillas, have returned. They fell in with them in the vicinity of Obion, on the river, and after a sharp skirmish the rebels were routed. It appears that in the first skirmish with CURTIS' Nebraska Horse, six of our men were killed, twelve wounded and fifty captured.

The steamer *De Soto*, from Fort Wright, has arrived, but brings no news. A rebel spy had been captured while endeavoring to cross the Mississippi at night in a skiff. He had copies of the late Northern papers. He was placed in confinement.

THE HEADQUARTERS OF BEAUREGARD, &c.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 7.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Times* says:

A refugee from Jackson, Miss., reports that the headquarters of BEAUREGARD are at Pocahontas, and that not far from 75,000 troops are concentrated around him. Gen. LOVELL's army, at the latest advices, was at Patchaphoo, on the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad, fifty miles north of New-Orleans.

THE ADVANCE TOWARD CORINTH.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS ON THURSDAY LAST.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, May 1, 1862.

All day yesterday the great army was moving forward. At the right, Gen. LEW. WALLACE pushed on until near Bethel, where he camped for the night. In doing this, constant skirmishing ensued between his command and the enemy. Their pickets swarmed on every hillside, and for hours rapid volleys of musketry were interchanged. As the rebels fled back our troops pressed on, taking several prisoners. WALLACE's object was to gain possession of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad north of Corinth. By glancing at a map it will be seen the rebels could have otherwise thrown any force they might wish directly in our rear, and thus greatly annoyed the army, even had the movement not been attended with serious consequences.

Great results are to follow from the present battle, and defeat to us would be ruin indeed. Therefore, everything that leads to secure victory, however much time it occupies, will be done.

Gen. WALLACE's expedition has been highly successful. He pushed forward his command to a point near Bethel, a little town on the railroad. Driving in the rebel pickets, he obtained satisfactory information that the force there was six thousand. Not wishing to bring on an engagement, the advance had been made by Col. DICKEY's cavalry alone, the infantry remaining at Monterey. The former, after discovering the enemy, instantly made a detour to the left, reaching the railroad between Bethel and Corinth. Seeing a locomotive approaching, they lay in ambush and succeeded in seizing it and making prisoners of four guards.

Portions of the track were then torn up, and the engine put under full steam and run off into the ditch. Two bridges, one sixty, the other seventy feet long, were burned, preventing any use of the road. The cavalry returned safely.

By this operation, communication is destroyed between the rebels at Bethel and those at Corinth, and any danger of a flanking movement from the latter position prevented. That BEAUREGARD had the suspected design, is proved by so large a party of his troops being already congregated in the suspected locality.

Gen. McCLERNAND's Division advanced a little to the left of WALLACE; next was Gen. BUELL's command, and on its extreme left Gen. POPE's. Their routes have been such that the Federal lines half encircle Corinth from this side, at an average distance away from it of eight miles. Owing to bad roads, moving artillery has been slow work, and to-day the advance divisions rest until it can be brought up. This will occupy the time until to-morrow, when again the front lines will advance. At present the advance rests upon Lick Creek, where the rebels on their retreat burned the bridge. This will have to be rebuilt. A dash by BUELL into Corinth would not be surprising, should any reliable news of the enemy's flight become known. In regard to the roads here, that have so long hindered an advance, they are a silent but stern witness of shameful neglect of or unfitness for duty, by the army engineers. All yesterday I was riding from one point to another, going over the different routes traversed. I passed wagons by dozens stuck in the mud, tongues broken, and property wasted. Many pieces of artillery were also hopelessly mired, and remained last at evening, while so severe is the labor that half the teams will be unfit for service next week. And yet in not a single instance was there a place where two hours' labor by fifty men would not have remedied the evil.

The country here is hilly, and the mud holes that have held back a Union army, and perhaps allowed the enemy to escape, are in the ravines, where a ditch generally four or five feet wide has been created by water draining off. A few logs would have rendered crossing safe and easy. On the present march engineering seems to be discarded, and transportation left entirely to Providence and the mules. The ancient lady of anecdote fame trusted in Providence until the harness broke, but such a casualty would fail to alarm our engineers, and their faith will probably last longer than the means of transportation.

Deserters and prisoners still continue to declare the rebel army falling back from Corinth with all possible haste. I spoke with two Germans an hour ago. They arrived here yesterday, escaping while serving on picket duty. According to them, the news of the fall of New-Orleans produced great consternation. Their Captain, a Louisianian, declared all was lost, and that further resistance would uselessly sacrifice life. The work of evacuation was immediately hurried forward, and the whole army, they declared, would be gone by Sunday. So little do privates ever know what really is happening, however, that the numerous statements may yet prove incorrect, and a battle occur. When our army approached Donelson, according to deserters and spies, the foe was rapidly leaving, and there seemed a fair prospect of finding abandoned works. How the contrary proved true is well known. Judging from every movement now being taken, the puzzle of what BEAUREGARD really is doing is as great at headquarters as elsewhere. Looking at probabilities, and judging from testimony, there seems little reason to believe a battle approaching at Corinth. It would not be *strange if most of the rebel army was already at Grand Junction.*

Gen. HALLECK and Gen. GRANT will move their quarters to-morrow to this point, and the former takes active command of his army. It is a work of interest but no small magnitude to pass along the whole line of advance. Mile after mile the woods are thronged with armed multitudes hastening forward, their columns reaching from hill to hill and thronging along a dozen different roads. There are thousands of cavalry, batteries by the dozen, and wagon trains that stretch back a distance of seven or more miles.

Should the rebels stand, and possess numbers anywhere nearly equal, the struggle between the two mighty hosts will be one of fearful interest to the cause of loyalty. The fall of New-Orleans has doubtless made the rebel leaders more desperate and determined for the coming conflict than any since the opening of the rebellion. Yesterday I visited a Confederate hospital that is now within our lines. In it were fifty of their wounded, attended by half-a-dozen rebel physicians. The wretched patients were, many of them, suffering great agony. From neglect and malpractice, the wounded limbs of some had commenced mortifying. Only a dozen of the whole number will recover.

As I close my letter a messenger has just come in from the pickets. He states that ours and those of the enemy are only three or four hundred yards apart, and that they frequently converse, saluting each other in the style of "How are you Reb," "How are you Yank." The Union pickets have been forbidden to shoot at those of the enemy unless the latter commence firing. The rebels have evidently been similarly instructed. Among the changes lately has been the dividing of Gen. GRANT's army into two bodies, under commands of Generals McCLERNAND and THOMAS, while Gen. GRANT as before controls the whole.

Some idea of the force now here may be formed from the fact that three different armies—that of the Ohio, that of the West Tennessee, and that of the Mississippi—are all joined in the present enterprise. Should a battle occur, I have good reasons for stating that our leaders will endeavor to make it almost entirely one of artillery. Much is expected from the navy ten-inch shell guns in our possession.

GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writes under date of Pittsburgh Landing, April 30:

"POPE's army forms our left wing, and is commanded in the field by Maj.-Gen. POPE. BUELL's army forms the centre, and is commanded in the field by Maj.-Gen. BUELL. GRANT's army forms the right, and is *not* commanded in the field by Maj.-Gen. GRANT, but by Major.-Gen THOMAS, who has been ordered to relieve the former officer. BUELL and POPE lead their own armies, excepting the reserves, which are of course held back. GRANT does not lead his.

His friends argue that THOMAS has taken the command only because GRANT is next in rank to HALLECK, and should be free from direct charge of corps, lest in the event of HALLECK's being killed or disabled, the command of the whole army should devolve upon him. It may be so, but I confess I don't yet see it in that light.

The facts, however, I have given; a few days will certainly furnish the correct interpretation, without further speculation now.

Gen. HALLECK's order on this subject, and other recent changes, have given new Commanders to several divisions. Gen. THOMAS, taking command of the forces in the field, turns over his old division to T. W. SHERMAN—Port Royal SHERMAN—who has recently arrived. Gen. DAVIES, brother to the West Point mathematician, succeeds the late Maj.-Gen. C. F. SMITH in the command of the division which the late Gen. W. H. L. WALLACE had in the recent battle. Gen. McKEAN succeeds Gen. PRENTISS. Maj.-Gen. McCLERNAND taking command of the two divisions of reserve from GRANT's army, his own division falls to Brig.-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN."

THE NEW REBEL POSITION.

Under date of Cairo, May 4, the correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writes:

"A large force is still at Corinth, but the enemy has undoubtedly withdrawn the greater portion of his army to Grand Junction and another point still further into the interior. An intelligent loyal citizen of the South, who reached the headquarters of HALLECK a few days since, brought the information already telegraphed, that for four weeks past a large rebel force had been engaged in fortifying Grenada, the junction of the Memphis and New-Orleans and the Central Mississippi Railroads. He also reported that, as he came through, trains were busily transporting rebel troops from Grand Junction and Corinth to Grenada. The latter place is nearly one hundred and twenty-six miles distant from Corinth, and, being the junction of two great railroads, furnishes unsurpassed railroad communication. It is described as a strong natural position, easily fortified and difficult of capture. All accounts in regard to the number of the enemy agree in placing them at from 130,000 to 170,000. Of this number 60,000 are supposed to be concentrated at Corinth, 40,000 at Grand Junction, and 30,000 at Grenada. In addition to their numbers it is reported that the fugitive New-Orleans army of Gen. LOVELL is making its way up to Grenada, there to effect a junction with BEAUREGARD's force. The rebels have thus three strong positions connected with each other by railroad communication. It is here that they intend to make their stand, which will be short but desperate. And while it is the general impression that the enemy will contest the occupation of Mississippi with the desperation of a forlorn hope, it is also believed that BEAUREGARD has an eye to a retreat upon Memphis, whence he can escape by the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad into Arkansas. Provided, however, he does thus escape, his position will be such as to offer no support to the rebellion. Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri are already cut off from the Confederacy, and in either of these States a rebel army can act only on the defensive. And there is another obstacle—the want of forage and subsistence in such a State as Arkansas, where everything in that line has already been gobbled up by PRICE's ubiquitous army. The "Lion of Manassas" knows not where to take refuge. Not calculating much on the chances of a defeat, determined to fight till all hope is gone, he has provided for himself two great avenues of escape—through Grand Junction and Memphis to Arkansas, or through Grenada toward Mobile.

GEN. MITCHELL'S COMMAND.

THE BRILLIANT DASH AT BRIDGEPORT.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

BRIDGEPORT, Ala., Tuesday, April 29—Midnight.

The march of the brigades of Colonels SILL and LYTLE upon this point, requiring several days of time and a wonderful degree of energy, was one of the most astonishing which they have yet made. In three days they have marched thirty miles overland, and built two bridges, dragging with them in the meantime, and by hand, two pieces of artillery, with their caissons. On Sunday, Col. SILL's Brigade arrived at Widow Creek, which a glance at the map, in the region of Stevenson, will give the reader an idea of much sooner and better than I can describe. The back water from the river had flooded the stream, and it was at least three hundred feet in width. While I was wondering by what means we were to cross, the men began to roll cotton bales from the train near by and into it. They then placed them end to end, and by running rails underneath the ropes, which were pried open by means of a crowbar, he securely bound sixty-six bales together in pairs. He then placed them about nine or ten feet apart in the stagnant water, fastening them occasionally by guy ropes—two, I think. Boards were then placed, reaching from the first cotton bale pontoon to the second, and so on until he had a perfect bridge from shore to shore, after which, in less than twenty-two hours after the work had been begun, three thousand men and two pieces of artillery had crossed to the other shore. Gen. MITCHEL has more energy, more ingenuity, more mechanical genius, more resources and a more mobile division than any General of his standing in the volunteer force of the United States.

On Monday morning the march was continued slowly—following along the line of the railroad—the only road in fact to be had, and nightfall saw them some distance from the camp. I understood the purpose in marching slowly was to allow time for Col. LYTLE to reach Col. SILL from Decatur, and coöperate with him in the attack on Bridgeport. On Monday night the Third Ohio came up and added its strength to that of Col. SILL's Brigade.

The probability is that Col. MANEY was in command of the rebel force, which was known to be four infantry and two cavalry regiments. They had built a fort at Bridgeport, in which two pieces of artillery had been mounted, and heavy breastworks had been thrown up near the fort. The purpose of the rebels appears to have been to hold the Bridgeport bridge over the Tennessee, exactly what Gen. MITCHEL wanted to do. It was said by one or two that Gen. MITCHEL knew he could easily whip them, but that he wanted to do it handsomely, and save the bridge. So, on Tuesday, the General, as per programme, started to do it. The march was long, slow and tedious, and the occasion of as much profanity on the part of the men as any similar trip on record. The pickets of the rebels were discovered four miles from Bridgeport. Our skirmishers quickly drove them in, a few shots only being fired. They were pursued, under instructions, till they had fallen back on a body of infantry and cavalry a mile in the rear, and then our skirmishers quickly returned, as instructed. As soon as the pickets had disappeared, Gen. MITCHEL, with an alacrity that was wonderful, left the railroad, and taking to the woods marched a mile into the interior. His skirmishers soon reached him, and the whole force reached a road a mile from the advance, and which ran nearly parallel with the railroad to Bridgeport. Unsuspecting this movement, the rebel advance, it was afterwards discovered, remained in their position, awaiting Gen. MITCHEL's attack in force. They threw out skirmishers right and left after a long delay, but they missed Gen. MITCHEL, and prisoners say, returned and reported the enemy not in force and gone. Quickly pursuing his way, Gen. MITCHEL after two hours' hard work, and difficult marching, came upon the enemy. The road rose over a slight hill, at the bottom of which we had formed line of battle, and when near the top of this we first saw them. They had doubtless been in line of battle in their rifle-pits at the time, for their arms were stacked near the front of their line of works. But, as the alarm had proven false, they had engaged at the time in the delightful task of disposing of the evening meal of hard bread and coffee. As the two pieces of LOOMIS' came up the hill, they—he says—instinctively turned nose on the feasting crowd, and demanded to be let loose. Capt. LOOMIS stepped forward on the summit of the hill, and within ten or twenty *feet of him were the guards. In an instant their shot-guns were leveled* at his breast, but when he drew his revolver the two rebels fled toward the camp to give the alarm. But Capt. LOOMIS had swifter messengers than the guards, and the rebels were apprised of their danger long before the latter messengers reached them. Simultaneous with the cry of alarm uttered by the guards, the "bull dogs" spoke, and the cannister and shell fell in the midst of them, scattering death amongst them and creating a consternation that was comical to behold. They grabbed their muskets and ran in every direction, some even coming in the direction of the line of battle which we had formed. A few attempted to stand, and did, until the second round, when away they went after the main body which had fled to the bridge for safety. The order was now given, and away we went down the hill with a charge, and with a yell. But the enemy had gone, and had to fire a start ever to be caught, except by Capt. LOOMIS, who finding they had gotten beyond the range of cannister, tried them with shell. This only accelerated their speed, and they hardly stopped to fire the bridge effectually. They left the portion of the bridge west of the island untouched, but fired that part beyond. Gen. MITCHEL sent men to the island and saved most of it.

No sooner had the enemy disappeared on the further shore than Capt. LOOMIS ran his pieces into the valley, and across it into the rebel breastworks. He placed them in positions, and waited the appearance of the advance. He had not long to wait. Down the road at double-quick came infantry and cavalry—the latter in splendid style, and looking very imposing. They had heard the firing, and had come down to engage in it. But when the men in the intrenchments opened upon them, they were more astonished than the reserve had been. An officer or two ran forward, and cried out not to fire on our own men, but they quickly saw their mistake when Capt. LOOMIS let them have another round of cannister, and the infantry a round of musketry. Away they went, helter-skelter, and our men after them.

The battle had lasted twenty minutes perhaps, not more, but the pursuit is not yet finished. We shall take not less than five or six hundred prisoners, and their dead and wounded will amount to seventy or eighty. The two pieces of artillery which they had are in our possession, and the whole force is dispersed forever and a day. There is a large quantity of stores beyond the river in a rebel camp, none of which it will be possible for them to take away.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Hospitals in Newbern—Instruction of the Poor—The Blacks at Work—An Appeal to Northern Liberality.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBERN, Saturday, May 3.

I paid a visit to the hospitals in Newbern on Thursday, and was very much gratified at their excellent and improved condition. The Academy Hospital is eligibly situated in a fine grassy park, surrounded by breezy elms, whose grateful shade tempers the heat of the sun, and from whose branches birds constantly sing to the inmates. It is divided into four chief rooms, two on each side, with a wide hall in the centre. The wounded occupy one side of the house, and the sick the other. The rooms are high and perfectly ventilated, and are wholly free from any offensive odor or impure air, suggestive of wounds or disease. A large part of the severely wounded cases are in this hospital, thirty-two having been sent home by a late steamer. The remainder, who are not able to go, are some twenty in number, and thirty-three fever cases, of which ten or twelve are convalescent. There are forty other cases of fever in the Masonic Hall Branch Hospital and contiguous buildings.

The condition of the sick is greatly improved within the last ten days. These hospitals are in the charge of Dr. DERBY.

Mr. VINCENT COLYER, the laborious and discreet agent of the Young Men's Christian Association, has been constituted Superintendent of the Poor, and has general charge of the distribution of relief to the destitute families, besides the employment of contrabands, who throng into Newbern to seek protection and work.

The proportions to which this *Christian* branch of the War Department has grown, will surprise our people, and reveal a new phase in the character of the war in the South.

Over three hundred families, averaging 4½ persons each, are now daily receiving relief from the army stores. Mr. COLYER reports the number of applications from white persons, during the month of April, at 708, many of which were heads of families. He distributed during the same time 29 boxes hard biscuits, 20 barrels flour, 10 barrels sugar, 3 barrels coffee, 10 tierces rice, 6 barrels beef, 12 barrels pork, 9 barrels bacon, 5 boxes candles, 12 boxes soap, 1 box tea, 2 barrels meal, 1 barrel hominy, 2 barrels beans, 1 barrel salt, 1 barrel molasses, 3 kegs peas. Some who had provisions concealed on their premises have applied for relief, but when their servants have been sent on such errands, they have generally exposed the attempted fraud, and saved the department from imposition. Others stalk into the headquarters of Mr. COLYER, and demand provisions as a right. Several very impudent letters have been sent to the superintendent, *ordering* such articles as the writers required, and directing him to make up in *quantity* what might be omitted in *variety* asked for. All such infatuated persons are quickly informed that they have mistaken the alms-house for a grocery-store, and are referred to the sutlers. If they are offered work, they consider themselves grossly insulted. Women and children are tenderly cared for, and Mr. COLYER and Mr. MENSEL, his able assistant, renders daily evidences that there are many grateful recipients of the Government bounty in the town. Some of the whites are furnished employment on the bridge across the Trent, which is being rapidly rebuilt.

The blacks gladly accept of work on the fortifications and other works near the town, where there are some seven hundred now employed. A splendid fortification commanding the approaches to the town has been completed wholly by their labor. They receive rations and eight dollars per month. They have thus relieved the soldiers of the most fatiguing labor, and left them to guard the town and its approaches. It is hoped that when they are paid, those who have performed so much useful labor in Gen. PARKE's division, will not be forgotten. About 4,432 black persons have received assistance, but the amount distributed to them bears no comparison, in quantity, to that distributed to white families.

Mr. COLYER has established a thriving school for the blacks in the African Methodist Church, which is thronged on every evening of the week except Saturdays. Over six hundred children and adults are thus being taught to read. Non-commissioned officers of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment have volunteered as teachers, and the work is going on encouragingly. These dusky pupils evince the greatest eagerness to learn, and many cases of remarkable aptitude have appeared.

Since the evacuation of the town, the white schools have all been neglected, and the poor children have roamed uncared for about the place. Mr. COLYER has accordingly begun the organization of schools for their instruction, and several intelligent young ladies of the place will find employment as teachers.

A hospital for the poor has been established, one building being set apart for the whites and another for the blacks, and Dr. CLARK, a surgeon, detailed by Gov. ANDREW, has taken charge of it. Fifty-four persons have been admitted; thirty-five discharged and six have died. The cases are chiefly typhoid fever and pneumonia. Besides these, 180 cases have been prescribed for at their residences. The hospital nurses sent for have not yet arrived.

Mr. COLYER has received upward of 126 boxes of hospital comforts for the sick, valued at over $6,000, during the last two months. There is, however, still a great scarcity of women's clothing for the white residents, as well as for the almost naked contraband women who pour in from the surrounding country. Cast-off calico dresses, or plain new calico for women's and children's wear, and bleached or unbleached muslin for undergarments, are greatly needed.

Any donations of this kind sent to the care of Dr. SCHAUFFLER, Surgeon at the Park barracks hospital, will be taken immediately to Newbern by the next steamer leaving New-York.

Among the changes in the military organization of the Department, we notice that of the Second Brigade, which stands as follows:

Second Brigade—Gen. RENO's Division—Col. Ed. FERRERO, Acting Brig.-Gen.:—51st Massachusetts Volunteers, 51st New-York Volunteers, 51st Pennsylvania Volunteers, 11th Connecticut Volunteers.

Staff—Lieut. G. H. McKibbin, Acting Asst. Adjt.-Gen.; Lieut. John T. Rapelje, Acting Asst. Q. M.; Lieut. D. W. Horton, Acting Asst. Com. of Subsistence; Lieut. H. T. Marshall, Aide-de-Camp; A. F. Walcott, Volunteer Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Second Lieutenant.

Several arrests have been made within a few days by the Provost-Marshal, under the recent stringent order of Gen. BURNSIDE concerning treasonable utterances against the United States Government.

There was an arrival at Newbern on the 2d of May, of the new United States transport steamship *General Burnside*. She was built by Messrs. HARLAN, HOLLINGSWORTH & Co., of Wilmington, Del.; the hull is iron, length, 170, depth, 17 feet, breadth, 28 feet, and measures about 550 tons. Her officers are: D. L. WILCOX, Commander; D. Loper Wilcox, First Officer; Geo. W. Tobias, Purser; Robt. Best, First Engineer; Hugh C. Clark, Second Engineer. Her speed has been entirely satisfactory; the ship was very deeply laden, and was out in very heavy easterly gales, and has proven herself to be a very superior *sea boat; her engines worked admirably, making an average speed from the Capes of the Delaware to the Capes of Virginia, and from Fortress Monroe to Hatteras Inlet of 9½ knots per hour.* The ship is provided with RAYMOND's metallic lifeboats, steam-pumps, &c. She is a three-masted vessel, and carries heavy fore-and-aft sails. E. S.

THE FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. Y. V.,
NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, April 22, 1862.

Everything in and around Newbern remains quiet, and although there are constant movements of the army here, it is all done in so orderly a manner that very little change is perceptible, and nothing in fact is known of the objects and plans of these movements, save to the chief who originated them.

There have been quite a number of changes in the Fifty-first Regiment since the battle of Newbern; also promotions and appointments caused by the casualties of the battle. Lieut.-Col. POTTER and Major LE GENDRE have both returned to New-York badly wounded—the Major very severely. As neither of them will return again to the regiment, the senior Captain, HAZARD, will act as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. MITCHELL, of Company H, will be raised to the rank of Major. Capt. MITCHELL is well known in New-York, having for many years been an active member of the Seventh Regiment. He is a gentleman of fine appearance, and although a strict disciplinarian and rather stern toward his men, is beloved by them all, as they know his kind heart, and are all witnesses of his bravery, as shown upon more than one battle-field. JOHN H. BUCKLEY has been appointed Second Lieutenant in Company H, "for bravery shown on the field of battle."

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, April 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 40.—I. The Second Division will be organized into two brigades, comprising at present the following regiments:

First Brigade, commanded by Col. NAGLE, consisting of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, Ninth New-Jersey, Second Maryland and One Hundred and Third New-York.

Second Brigade, commanded by Col. FERRERO, consisting of the Twenty-First Massachusetts, Fifty-first New-York, Fifty-first Pennsylvania and Eleventh Connecticut.

II. The acting Brigadiers will at once assume command, organize their Staffs, and report the names of their Staff officers to these headquarters.

III. All communications from regimental headquarters will pass through the brigade commanders.

By order of J. L. RENO, Brig.-Gen.
(Signed.) EDW'D M. NEILL, Assist Adjt.-Gen.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Advance of Gen. Cox to New River—Flight of the Rebels—Important Operations in Progress.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times:

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
NEAR PARISBURGH, Va., May 8.

A dispatch from Fayetteville announces that the advance of Gen. COX, composed of part of the Twenty-third Ohio, under Maj. COWLEY, occupied Giles Court-House and Narrows, on New River, yesterday.

The rebels ran, and did not burn the place as intended.

Abundant Commissary stores, a Lieutenant-Colonel, Major and twenty privates were captured. The citizens remain, and seem loyal. The defeat of the rebels at Camp Creek was more important than was at first supposed.

Gen. MILROY is now fighting, and SCHENCK is advancing. Particulars of these movements are forbidden.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. FREMONT.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
May 8, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Gen. Cox telegraphs that his advance, consisting of part of the Twenty-third Ohio, under Maj. COWLEY, occupied Giles Court-house and the Narrows of New-River yesterday, driving out the rebels, who were taken by surprise. A considerable quantity of commissary stores was taken, and some twenty privates made prisoners. The surprise prevented the burning of the place, as the rebels intended. The citizens remain, and most of them seem loyally disposed. He adds that the reverses of the enemy at Camp Creek increase in importance as they become more known. (Signed) JOHN C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Visit of President Lincoln—He Takes a View of the Merrimac.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 7,
Via Baltimore, Thursday, May 8.

President LINCOLN arrived here this morning, and spent the day with Gen. WOOL. This afternoon he visited Newport News, to see Gen. MANSFIELD, and to have a clear view of the *Merrimac*, which has been lying off Craney Island all the afternoon, for the purpose, no doubt, of preventing our gunboats from running up the James River. She made no attempt to come out.

The *George Peabody* arrived here from Hatteras, to-day, and started immediately for New-York.

No news has transpired.

Arrival of the George Peabody.

The United States steam transport *Geo. Peabody*, WINDERS, from Hatteras Inlet, on the 6th inst., *via* Fortress Monroe, to the United States Assistant Quartermaster, arrived here yesterday. The *Geo. Peabody* has on board 35 passengers, mostly officers and privates, discharged and on furlough.

Nothing of importance had transpired at Hatteras since last advices.

The United States transport *Eastern Queen*, for New-York, with sick and wounded soldiers, was to leave next day; the transports, *Albany* and *Cossack*, hence, had just arrived.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN AGGRAVATED CASE OF MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Some very maliciously disposed person or persons, entered the marble-yard of Mr. RICHARD S. COOK, situated on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, on Wednesday night, and wantonly destroyed property of his, consisting of statuary, tombstones, vases, &c., to the amount of over $2,000. All of the tombstones in the yard were very badly defaced; the heads, hands, feet, &c., of the statues were broken off, and, in fact, the entire premises were one scene of ruin when they were entered yesterday morning by the proprietor. The facts of the case were immediately communicated to the Police, and a detective has been commissioned to ferret out the guilty party, if possible. There is little hope of success, however, for Mr. COOK has no idea who could wish to do him so great an injury.

A COUNTERFEITER CAUGHT IN WALL-STREET.—Late yesterday afternoon a man, who gave his name as GEORGE BARTON, entered the broker's office of THOMPSON & SON, in Wall-street, and produced seven $100 bills, which he desired to get changed for City funds. The bills were upon the Allegheny Bank, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and were exceedingly well engraved, upon the best kind of paper. Good judges examined them, however, and found that they were all counterfeits, though so well executed as to deceive some of the experts in Wall-street. BARTON was taken into custody, and is detained at Police Headquarters, where all who have been defrauded may call to-day and identify him. It is known that quite a number of the spurious bills have been passed in the City.

Commencement of the New-York University—Law Department.

At the annual Commencement of this popular and growing institution, which took place on Wednesday evening, 7th inst., there were graduated thirty students. The exercises were highly complimentary to the patrons and friends of the University. The orations of the young gentlemen who spoke evinced a practical, as well as a theoretic knowledge of the legal science.

The subjects selected, the manner they were treated, and the tone of the performance, showed that the labors of the school have had that regard for the practical part of education, so essential to the man of use, a man for the times.

Without disparaging the efforts of any, it would be injustice not to refer to the oration of U. C. BREWER, of Indiana. His subject, "False Patriotism," or, as styled by him, "Shoddy Patriotism," was a decided happy effort.

Ladies' Five Points Mission.

The eighteenth anniversary of this excellent charity was celebrated, last evening, at the Academy of Music, the auditorium of the house being crowded. Some two hundred of the children belonging to the institution (ranging in age from six to sixteen) were seated on tiers of raised seats at the back of the stage. The exercises engaged in by these promising scholars were interestingly varied, and showed a great deal of intelligence, combined with patient training. One fine-looking boy, THOMAS H. GARDNER by name, gave special evidence of natural capacity and self-reliance. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. W. H. MILBURN; Rev. M. S. RIDGWAY delivered an address, and Bishop JANES, who presided, pronounced the benediction. A collection was taken up, and subscriptions announced to a total amount of $1,500, of which $500 was donated by DANIEL DREW, Esq. The financial statement of the Society exhibits an account of $6,157 56 disbursements, against $6,234 45 receipts, leaving a balance in hand of $76 89. There is, however, a debt of $3,000 due on the building at the Five Points.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham and Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio; Hon. G. K. Thell, from Washington; Alexander Garrett, from Kansas; Major Hewitt and Dr. Ten Broeck, of the U. S. A.; Edward Fithian, of the U. S. N., and V. P. Noyes, of Vermont, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Anderson, of the steamship *Australasian*; Capt. Phillips, of Montreal; F. W. Bradley and lady, of Boston; Dr. J. E. Turner, of Binghamton, and J. Haughton, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Dr. Tappan, of the University of Michigan, and Prof. Brunnow, of the University of Michigan, and family, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Peter Clogher, of Utica; Major Vedder, of the U. S. Army; Ezra D. Fogg, of Providence, R. I., and R. Mason, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Col. Green, of Portland; Capt. Beaumont, of Halifax; Capt. Ellis, of the U. S. Army; D. T. Vail, of Troy, and Geo. T. Knight, of England, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. M. Hinlado, *attaché* of the Spanish Legation at Washington; Lieut. Henry Leison, of the Austrian Army, and Jno. H. Hasbrouck, of Kingston, C. W., are at the Everett House.

N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport; F. Lawley, Mrs. Cromie and Miss Leison, of England; Major T. H. Halsey, U. S. Army, and family, and Dr. T. F. Elliott, of the army, from Port Royal, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

American Congregational Union.

The Annual Reunion of this Society took place in the Academy of Music last evening. The house, by 7 o'clock, the hour announced for the exercises to commence, was filled from parquette to gallery, a major portion of the audience, as is usual on such occasions, being composed of ladies. The stage was occupied by a large number of clergymen and a number of distinguished laymen, representing nearly if not every ecclesiastical denomination. Punctually at 7 o'clock Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, of Brooklyn, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, in his most felicitous manner, introduced the Chairman of the meeting in the person of Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, who, in a few happy remarks, following his induction into office before the footlights, soon made the audience feel at home, and prepared the way, in a measure, for the good things in store for them. But there was a something, which, to a certain extent, seemed to cast a gloom over all present, and particularly the speakers, if we can believe their own statements, for each one in turn alluded to it, more or less directly. This feeling was produced by the neglect of the committee to supply the refreshments heretofore furnished at the annual meetings of the Society; and flowers for the ladies. Notwithstanding this drawback, all present will have occasion to remember, for a long time, the meeting of last evening. The Chairman introduced the speakers in the following order: Prof. HITCHCOCK, of the Union Theological Seminary; Rev. Mr. FOSS, of the Fleet-street M. E. Church, Brooklyn; WM. ALLEN BUTLER; Rev. J. ELLIS, of the Church of the Heights (Dutch Reformed); Rev. Mr. HOLMES, (Congregationalist,) of Jersey City; Rev. Dr. KIRK, Baptist, Boston; and in the absence of HENRY WARD BEECHER, an acceptable substitute was found in the person of the Rev. Dr. STONE, of the Park-street Presbyterian Church, Boston. The speeches were sandwiched with hymns, sung by the whole audience, accompanied by an excellent band of music. Rev. Mr. ARBUCKLE opened the exercises with prayer, and the meeting was closed with a benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. BADGER.

The Chairman was in his happiest mood, and introduced each speaker with his unapproachable dry humor, and fairly placing them upon their legs, left them with the audience. Each and all seemed to be full of sentiment and good humor, *facetiæ* and logic, as a bottle of sodawater is with gas, and all that was required to set them off was for the Chairman to knock the cork out, a ceremony which he performed in a skillful manner. There was one topic that all touched upon, and of which, the audience never seemed to tire. That was the Union cause. Slavery was incidentally held up in its true light, and the most Anti-Slavery sentiments uttered were the most loudly applauded. The names of LINCOLN, McCLELLAN, FOOTE, FARRAGUT, BURNSIDE, HUNTER, and other Union officers, elicited rounds of applause whenever mentioned. All that was really lacking to have made the entertainment unexceptionable was something to eat (for the ministers,) flowers (for the ladies,) and a speech from Mr. BEECHER. The proceedings closed at 11 o'clock.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—At the last regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education, a report of the Finance Committee was submitted, with a statement of the amounts required for carrying on the public schools in 1862, viz.:

GENERAL SCHOOL FUND.

Teachers' wages		$135,000 (increase $3,000)
Less State apportionment of School Moneys	77,000—	$61,000
Cleaning, sweeping and firing		7,200
Fuel		6,700
Printing		350
Evening schools		6,000
Salaries		4,500
Music Teachers		3,200
Total		$145,000

SPECIAL SCHOOL FUND.

Building new house for School No. 11	$14,000
Alteration of Schoolhouse No. 17	5,000
Repairs and finishing	15,000
Brooklyn Orphan Asylum's distributive share of school moneys (increase $500)	4,000
Primary room rents	1,400
Building new school-house No. 29	18,000
Addition to school-house No. 16	5,000
Total	$145,550

The report was laid over for consideration.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL RAILROAD—EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.—In answer to the increasing demands of travel over the South Ferry and Atlantic-street to Bedford, the Brooklyn Central Company has decided to run extra cars from the South Ferry to Bedford, from 5 to 7 o'clock every afternoon, in addition to the number of cars hitherto run on Atlantic-avenue from Fulton and Wall-street Ferries. The cars will leave the South Ferry promptly on the arrival of the ferry boats, and not before, so that persons desiring to ride will not have to tarry for a car, and will be very likely to obtain a comfortable seat.

Fire in Jamaica, L. I.

JAMAICA, L. I., Thursday, May 8.

About 9 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the bakery and dwelling of ANDREW CHESHIER.

The building was nearly destroyed, together with PETTIT's harness shop.

The building was owned by G. EDWARDS. Loss about $2,000.

Mr. CHESHIER's loss is about $1,000; insured in the Equitable Insurance Company for $1,400, and in the Firemens' Insurance Company for $400. Mr. EDWARDS is insured in the Citizens' Insurance Company for $1,500.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull, and 12½c. lower. WHEAT dull and heavy; sales, 14,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at 85c. CORN dull; sales, 12,000 bushels, at 38c.@38½c., closing heavy. OATS firm. WHISKY steady. CANAL FREIGHTS—15c. on Wheat, 12½c. on Corn to New-York, closing firm. *Imports*—12,000 bbls. Flour, 204,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 430,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Barley, 13,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet, under the effect of the *Australasian's* news, and the market is nominally lower. CANAL FREIGHTS a shade easier, but not quotable lower. Flour, 38c.; Wheat, 12c., Corn, 11½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—400 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat, 12,100 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—1,275 bbls. Flour, 114,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels barley, 5,100 bushels peas.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 8.

FLOUR—dull and neglected. WHEAT—limited demand and 1c. lower; sales at 79c.@80c. for No. 1, and 71c.@72c. for No. 2. CORN 1c.@1½c. lower; sales at 26½c.@27c. for mixed in store. *Receipts*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 34,000 bus. Wheat; 87,000 bus. Corn. *Shipments*—4,500 bbls. Flour; 104,000 bus. Wheat; 140,000 bus. Corn. EXCHANGE unaltered; Gold 2½c. premium.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, May 8.

FLOUR—no demand. WHEAT—good demand and lower; sales at 81c. for No. 1, and 78c. for No. 2. *Receipts*—3,700 bbls. Flour; 75,000 bus. Wheat. *Shipments*—7,300 bbls. Flour; 25,000 bus. Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 8.

FLOUR—dull. WHISKY—large demand; advanced 1c.; sales 1,000 bbls. at 21c. PORK held firmly at 11c.; not much demand.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 8.

Sales 7,000 bushels new Western Mixed Corn, afloat, at 55c.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM is still crowded, and that great drama, "Flowers of the Forest," continues to attract thousands daily. It is played this afternoon and evening. This is the last day but one of the wonderful Infant orator.

[Advertisement.]

HURRY UP THE DOGS.—Barnum has hundreds of Dogs already entered for competition for prizes, at his great Canine Exhibition, next week. Owners of dogs should secure their entries at once. The Show commences next Monday.

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICAL INSTITUTE (Established in 1848.) NO. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

This celebrated Institute was removed to No. 2 Bond-street in May, 1860. For fifteen years it has enjoyed the confidence of all who have known it. It offers the best accommodations and the most reliable medical skill. It is designed for the treatment of all chronic and severe uterine diseases of women—for irregularities, suppressions and deranged menstruation, and for consumptives. Ladies from the country, or in the City, can have the best care and comfort at time of confinement.

The New-York Daily Times of Nov. 11, 1861, thus quotes from the *Daily News*: "*The Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, bears evidence of the prosperity and the esteem in which it is held. Many of the most distinguished citizens have given it the sanction of their names, and we rejoice in its prosperity.*"

For terms, address J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.*

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to, among others, HORACE GREELEY, *of the Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, *of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie*; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York*; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University*, &c.

[Advertisement.]

The dull days of Spring, when that fever comes over us is the laziest part of our existence. A heavy and tight-fitting hat makes one very uncomfortable. This can be remedied. Call on KNOX, the hatter, of Broadway and Fulton-street, and he will furnish you with one of his light, Spring styles, which will relieve much of that sleepy laziness and add to your general appearance.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 54 | Sun sets.... 7 09 | Moon sets.... 1 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 55 | Gov. Island. 3 54 | Hell Gate.... 5 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 8.

Cleared.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. D. Allen.

Ships Excelsior, Swift, Liverpool, Samuel Thompson's Nephew; Golden Eagle, Swift, San Francisco, Coleman & Co.; Arctic, Zerega, Antwerp, Zerega & Co.; David Crockett, Burgess, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Ellen Stevens, Howe, Cardenas, G. S. Stevens; Wilhelmine, McEwen, Port-au-Prince, B. Becker & Graeves; Casco, Gardner, Trinidad de Cuba, George F. Stevenson; Union, Tripp, St. Anne's and Montego Bay, B. F. Small.

Brigs H. Havelock, (Br.,) Dexter, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; E. A. Reed, Cozzens, Barbadoes, G. T. Smith.

Schooners Caroline, Fox, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; E. Brainerd, Chapman, Hartford, H. S Rackett; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; W. T. Conquest, Rogers, New-Haven, Thomas Dunham; May, Nichols, Philadelphia; Vigilant, (Br.,) Lighthourne, Nassau, master; Almon Bacon, Baker, Boston, H. S. Rackett; Phenix, Hamilton, Portland, Jed Frye & Co.; C. H. Cook, Sparks, Jacmel, E. Bech; Gazelle, Kelly, Grenada, T. B. Chase & Co.; Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Lockhart, Harbor Grace, D. R. DeWolff; Josephine, Davis, Fall River, H. S. Rackett; J. J. Finlayson, (Br.,) Stuart, Nassau, John R. Bacon.

Sloops Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, L. Kenny; Pointer, Nichols, Bristol, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. Bark Guerrilla, Commander Pearce, Hatteras Inlet 5 ds.

U. S. Steam transport George Peabody, Winders, Hatteras Inlet May 6, and Fortress Monroe 24 hours, to U. S. Quartermaster. Has on board 35 passengers, mostly officers and privates discharged and on furlough.

U. S. steam transport George's Creek, Mott, Washington [illegible] hours, in ballast, to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Wm. Chamberlain, Jennings, Gibraltar April 6, in ballast, to James Robinson. April 11, lat. 34 46, lon. 28 38, signalized Br. ship Patrician, 7 ds. from Carthagena for Quebec. May 6, lat. 38 16, lon. 72, signalized an Am. bark, bound S., showing a blue and red flag, with a white diamond and red letter B in it.

Ship E. Bulkley, Ross, Havre April 2, with mdse. and 287 passengers to George Bulkley. Had 2 births and 1 death. No date, 75 miles S. E. from Cape Race, saw two large icebergs and a large quantity of drift ice.

Ship Charles Sprague, (of Kennebunk,) Pike, Valencia March 6—passed Gibraltar April 6—in ballast to W. H. Riversmith.

Brig Brandywine, (of Philadelphia,) Harmon, Maceio, Brazil, and Pernambuco 37 ds., with sugar, hides, &c., to H. H. Swift. May 2, lat. 32, lon. 72 30, exchanged longitude with bark May Queen, supposed bound to Baltimore. May 5, off Cape Hatteras, spoke brig, understood, Chatham, bound S. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig C. C. Van Horn, (Br., of Parsboro, N. S.,) Merriman, Hull, Eng., 37 ds., via Long Island Sound, with coal to D. R. De Wolff. May 5, lat. 40 30, lon. 70 48, spoke brig C. H. Kennedy, from West Indies, for Boston.

Brig C. W. King, Corbett, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Daniel Faust, Jackson, Fernandina 6 ds., in ballast, to McCready, Mott & Co. May 2, off Charleston, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Albatross. May 4, off Hatteras, saw U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown, blockading.

Schr. Leo, (Br.,) Rice, Cornwallis, N. S., 12 ds., with potatoes to Duryee & Hyde.

Schr. Pleiades, (Br.,) McLellan, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Angler, Bearse, Elizabethport, with coal, for Wareham.

Schr. Victor, Sears, Elizabethport, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Quaker City, Godfrey, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Shawnee, Park, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. J. P. Burroughs, Brown, Swan Island, Va., 4 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Lucy Taylor, Nickerson, Washington, D. C., 4 ds., with mdse. to Jonas Smith.

Schr. St. Louis, Brennan, Georgetown 6 ds., with mdse. to Jonas Smith.

Schr. John Price, Lord, Baltimore 7 ds., with corn, &c., to J. G. Williams.

Schr. B. H. Hawkins, Ware, Pocomoke River, Va., 3 ds., in ballast, to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Samuel Gilman, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Cheviot, Candor, Machias 10 ds., with [illegible] to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Doretta Kahn, Mixon, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Atlantic, Wass, Addison 12 ds., with spars.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Chadwick, Portland, in ballast.

Schr. Trader, ——, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. A. H. Seguine, Broadwater, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. S. R. Franklin, Townsend, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Rebecca Secor, Lynch, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Edwards, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. Breese, Dizer, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. M. W. Lawson, Lawson, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. Conrad Fox, Ward, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Franklin, Nelson, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. J. Van Zandt, Burch, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

BELOW—One brig.

SAILED—Steamship Northern Light, for Aspinwall.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Ormus, of New-Bedford, Capt. Crape, went ashore on the night of the 28th, about 25 miles N. of Hatteras, during a fog and heavy sea, and became a total loss. Captain and crew saved, and arrived at Hatteras Inlet in the long-boat. She had a cargo of coal, and was from Philadelphia, bound to Port Royal, S. C.

ST. THOMAS, April 14.—Brig Standard, of and from Bermuda, with a cargo of turpentine, bound to London, has arrived in a leaky condition, with stern post started, done in the heavy gale of 2d inst.; making 6 inches of water per hour. Bark Growler is repairing, and will soon be ready to take her cargo. The Br. bark Marmion, from Trinidad, bound to Greenock, got ashore on Sandy Point, St. Croix, but after lightering some of the cargo, got off without much damage.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Notice to Mariners.

MOUSE LIGHT—ENTRANCE OF THE THAMES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1862.

Official information has been received at this office that, with a view of rendering the light at the west end of the Mouse Sand more readily distinguishable, it is the intention of the Trinity House Corporation of London to cause the same to be altered from a fixed white light to a revolving light of a green color.

The alteration will be made on or about Sept. 1 next, when further particulars will be published. By order.
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

Spoken, &c.

M. B. Trout—bark, hence, bound S., April 26, lat. 33 15, lon. 70 26.

Queen of the South—schr., strg. S., was signalized, May 2, lat. 35 10, lon. 72.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECRET CRIME EXPOSED, SHOWING HOW NEW-YORK IS BEING DEMORALIZED. EXTRAORDINARY DIVORCE CASE. THE DEFENDANT HAVING NO LESS THAN TEN WIVES, AND BEING THE FATHER OF EIGHTY CHILDREN. SEE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

A BOY.—WANTED, BY A BOY SEVENTEEN years of age, a situation in some wholesale store, bank, shipping or insurance office. He writes a very good and rapid hand, and is quick at figures. His father, now in the City, would be pleased to call on any one wanting such a boy, show specimens of his writing, and give any information. Address G. E., Box No. 117 Times Office.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at 178 East 28th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Woman, as first rate cook, who understands American and German cooking in all their branches, and is a first rate baker. Call at No. 252 1st-av., room No. 6.

COLORED HELP.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class colored woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do sewing. Inquire at No. 261 Thompson-st., one door from 6th-st.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times, 28 cents, (silver.) Five, (different powers,) $1. Mailed free. F. C. BOWEN, Box No. 220, P. O., Boston, Mass.